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ABSTRACT

Various phases of rural development in the United States are examined using graphs and tables which provide such statistics as the urban-rural total population, migration status by race, farm population and outmigration, nonfarm nonmetropolitan growth rate, per capita personal income, earnings by industrial source, earnings by occupational group, poverty incidence by place of residence, number of substandard housing units, per capita expenditures for health services, and educational levels. Narrative statements emphasizing rural-urban differences accompany most of the graphs and tables. (LS)

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VELOPMENT CHARTBOOK

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Prepared by
Economic Development Division
Economic Research Service

Washington, D. C. 20250

Prepared by
Economic Development Division
Economic Research Service

FEBRUARY 1972

CONTENTS

Page

Rural Population Holds Steady 2
Urban and Rural Population 3
One-Fifth of Urban Population Came From Rural Areas 4
Migration Status and Race of Urban and Rural Population, 1967 5
Outmigration Rate Continues High 6
Farm Population and Migration 7
Nonfarm Nonmetro Growth Rate Exceeds National Average . . 8
Population Change, 1960-70 9
Some Places Growing Rapidly in Nonmetropolitan America 10
Location of Nonmetro Towns of 10,000-50,000 People That Had 15 Percent or More Population Growth From 1960-70 . . . 11
Many Counties Grew After Earlier Population Loss 12
Counties With Population Growth in the 1960's After Loss in the 1950's 13
Other Counties Had Declining Population Retention 14
Counties With Population Loss in the 1960's After Growth in the 1950's 15
Migrants Head for Sea and Sunshine 16
Net Migration, 1960-70 17
Gap in Nonmetropolitan Personal Income Not Yet Closed 18
Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Residence 19
Nonmetro Areas Depend More on Low-Paying Industries 20
Earnings by Industrial Sources Where Earned, 1968 21
Rural Areas Are Gaining Jobs 22
Employment Gains for Industry Groups by Metro-Nonmetro Location, 1960-70 23

Rural Areas Could Use Mo
Industries . . . .
Employment, by Industry,
and NonmetropolitanAre
Median Earnings Higher in
Median Earnings, 1969, by
Nonmetro Areas Still Have
Incidence of Poverty by M
1969 and 1959 . . . . .
Small Farmers Depend on
Farm and Off-Farm Incom
Rural Housing Quality Kee
Occupied Substandard Hou
Metro and Nonmetro Com
Services . . . .
Per Capita Expenditures
Services, 1966-67 . . . .
Problem in Delivering Medi
Physicians and Hospital Beds in
Despite Improvement, Non
Schooling . . . .
Educational Attainment o
and Residence, March 19
States Organizing Nonmetr
Sub-State Planning and De

CONTENTS

Page
. . . . 2
. . . . 3
n Rural Areas 4
Population, 1967 5
. . . . 6
. . . . 7
ls National Average . . 8
. . . . 9
ropolitan America 10
50,000 PeopleThat
wthFrom 1960-70 . . . 11
lation Loss 12
1960's After Loss in
. . . . 13
n Retention 14
60's After Growth in
. . . . 15
. . . . 16
. . . . 17
e Not Yet Closed 18
tan Residence 19
aying Industries 20
rned, 1968 21
. . . . 22
by Metro-Nonmetro
. . . . 23

Page
Rural Areas Could Use More "Fast-Growing" Nonfarm Industries 24
Employment, by Industry, United States, Metropolitan Areas, and NonmetropolitanAreas, March 1960 and March 1970 . . 25
Median Earnings Higher in Metro Than Nonmetro Areas 26
Median Earnings, 1969, by Occupational Group 27
Nonmetro Areas Still Have Much Poverty 28
Incidence of Poverty by Metro and Nonmetro Residence, 1969 and 1959 29
Small Farmers Depend on Off-Farm Income 30
Farm and Off-Farm Income, 1970 31
Rural Housing Quality Keeps Pace With National Trends 32
Occupied Substandard Housing Units 33
Metro and Nonmetro Communities Spend Money on Same Services 34
Per Capita Expenditures of Local Governments for Selected Services, 1966-67 35
Problem in Delivering Medical Services to Rural Areas 36
Physicians and Hospital Beds in Metro and Nonmetro Areas, 1969 37
Despite Improvement, Nonmetro Areas Lag in Years of Schooling 38
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over, by Color and Residence, March 1970 39
States Organizing Nonmetro Planning Districts 40
Sub-State Planning and Development Districts, September 1971 41

6

RURAL POPULATION HOLDS STEADY

The population of the United States was 203.2 million in April 1970. This represents an increase of nearly 24 million, or 13 percent, over the corresponding figure for April 1960. The increase was smaller than the 18.5-percent growth of the previous decade, but was greater in absolute numbers than that of any intercensal period except 1950-60.

In 1970, 149.3 million persons were classified as urban residents; the remaining 53.9 million (27 percent) constituted the rural population.

The population of the United States was predominately rural until 1920,when
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decades, the process of
portion of the populati
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In the last few decad
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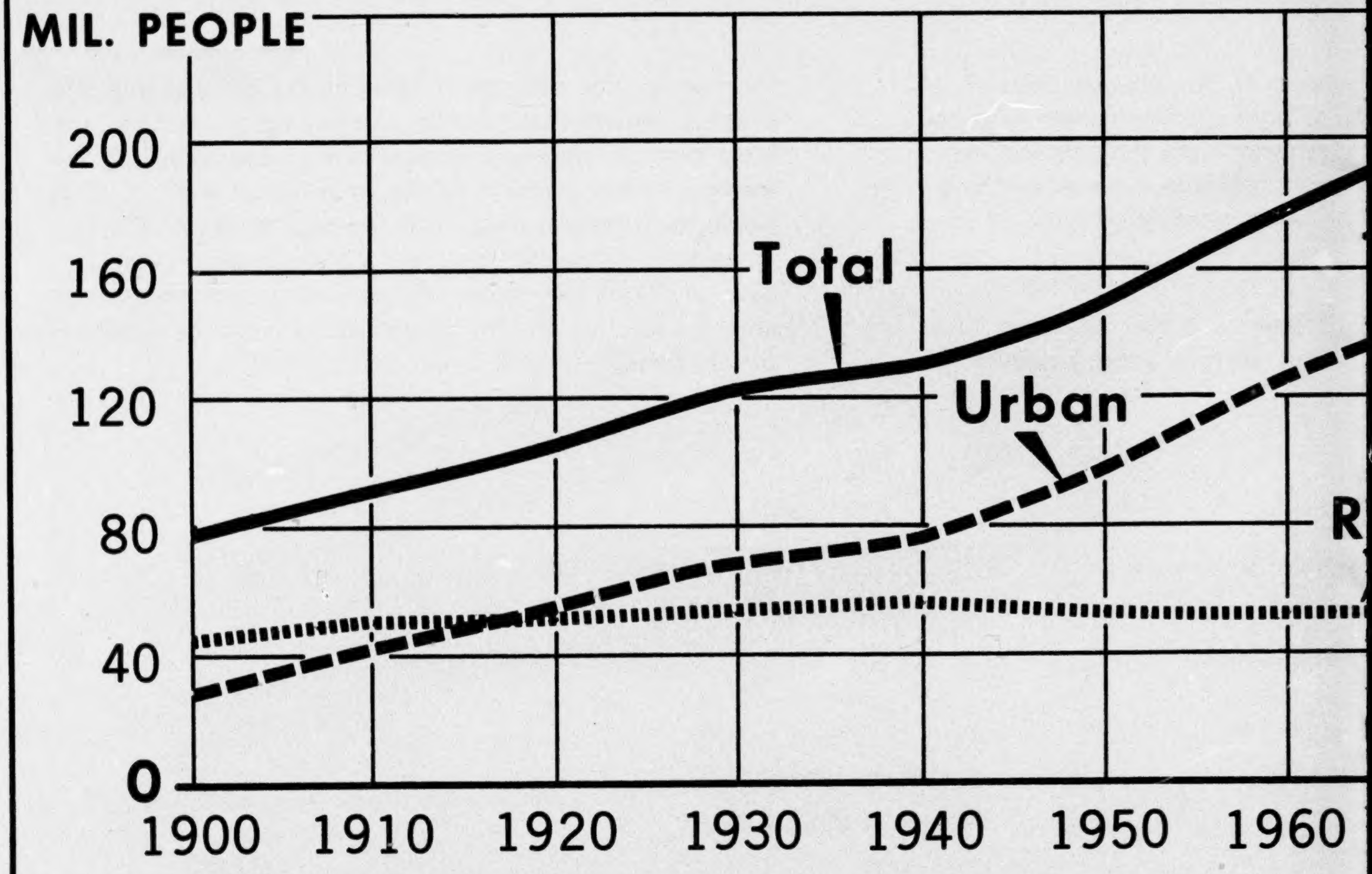
rural until 1920,when the urban population numbered 54.3 million, compared with 51.8 million rural. In the following decades, the process of urbanization continued and the proportion of the population classified as rural declined. Consequently, by 1970, nearly 3 out of every 4 persons were living in urban territory.

In the last few decades, the total number of rural people has remained nearly the same.

(For details, see table 1.)

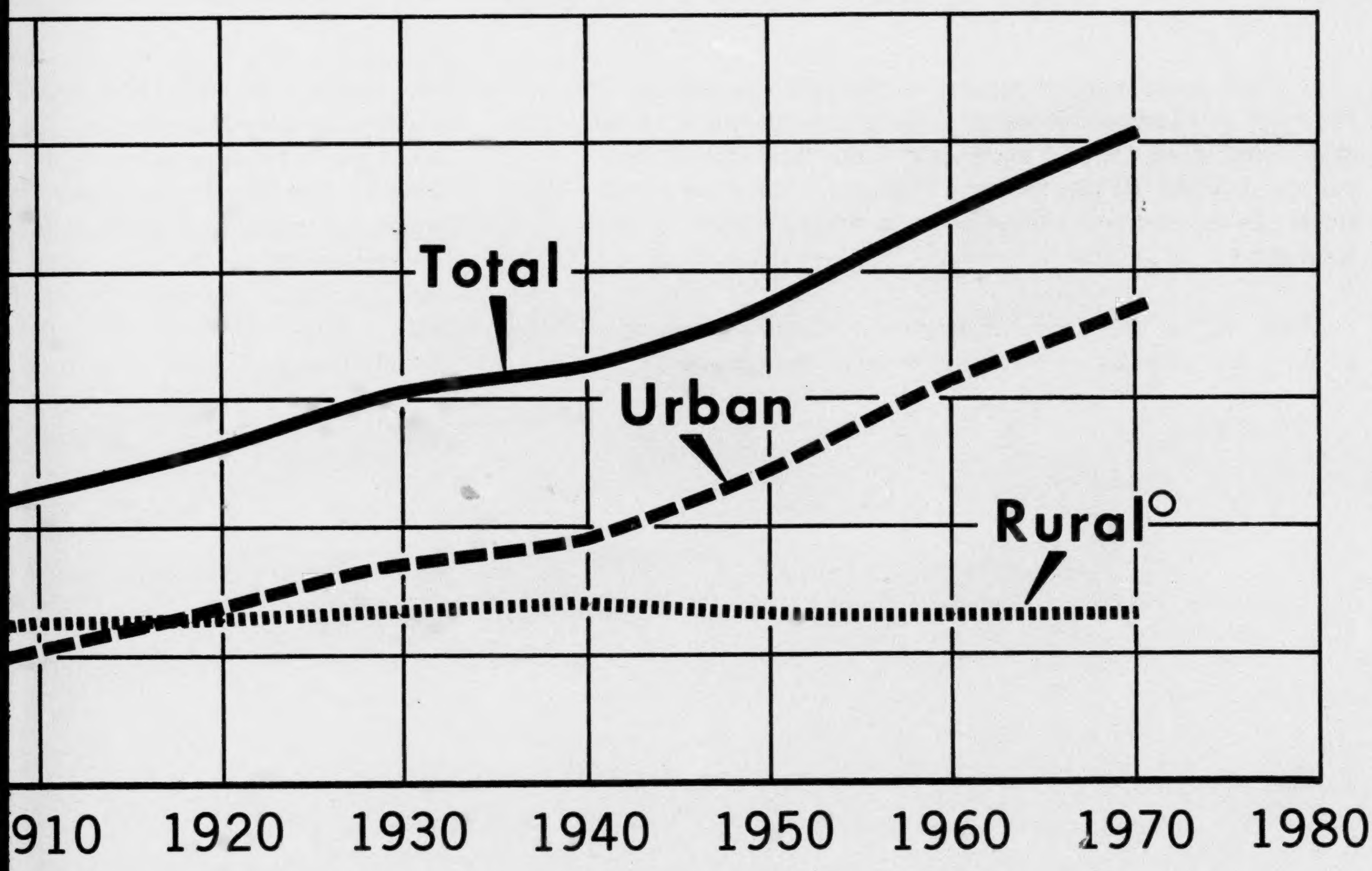
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIO



○ DEFINITION CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RUR
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8204-71 (8) ECON

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL POPULATION.
S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8204-71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ONE-FIFTH OF URBAN POPULATION CAME FROM RURAL AREA

In 1967, more than 40 percent of the urban population 14 years old and over consisted of nonmigrants—people who had never lived more than 50 miles away from their current residence. Another 40 percent were migrants from other urban areas. Twenty percent of the urban population grew up in rural areas.

There was no meaningful difference in the migration status of the urban population by race. In rural areas, however, there were wide differences betw
history. Nearly three-fourths of
areas were nonmigrants, compare
whites. Nearly a fourth of the ru
origin, whereas just a tenth of th
differences reflect the fact that, a
back-and-forth movement betwee
among white people, the moveme
formly one-directional, from rura

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NE-FIFTH OF URBAN POPULATION CAME FROM RURAL AREAS

he urban population 14
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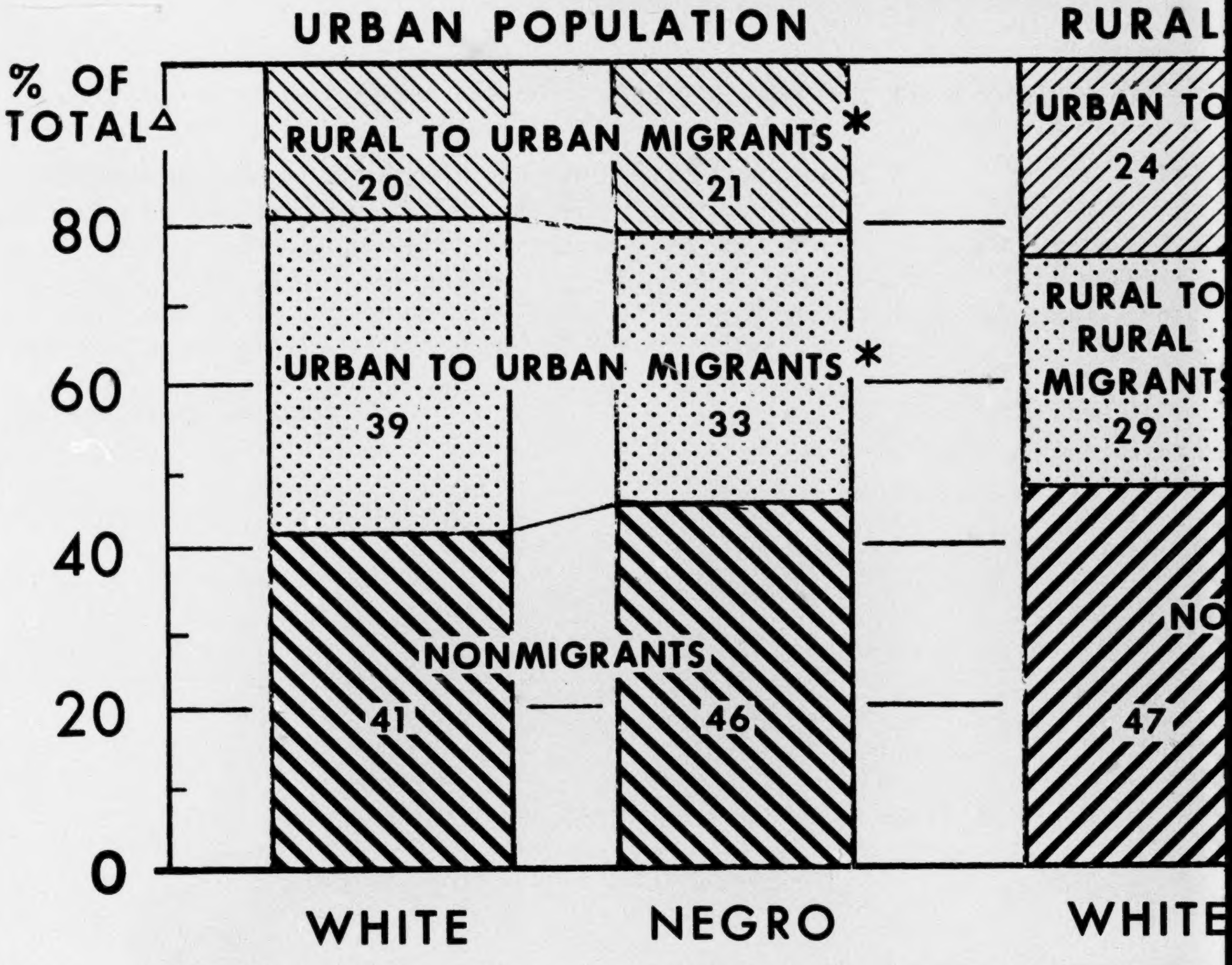
from their current resi-
ants from other urban
opulation grew up in

in the migration status
ural areas, however,

there were wide differences between the races in migration history. Nearly three-fourths of the Negroes living in rural areas were nonmigrants, compared with less than half the whites. Nearly a fourth of the rural whites were of urban origin, whereas just a tenth of the Negroes were. These differences reflect the fact that, although there is much back-and-forth movement between urban and rural areas among white people, the movement of Negroes is more uniformly one-directional, from rural to urban.

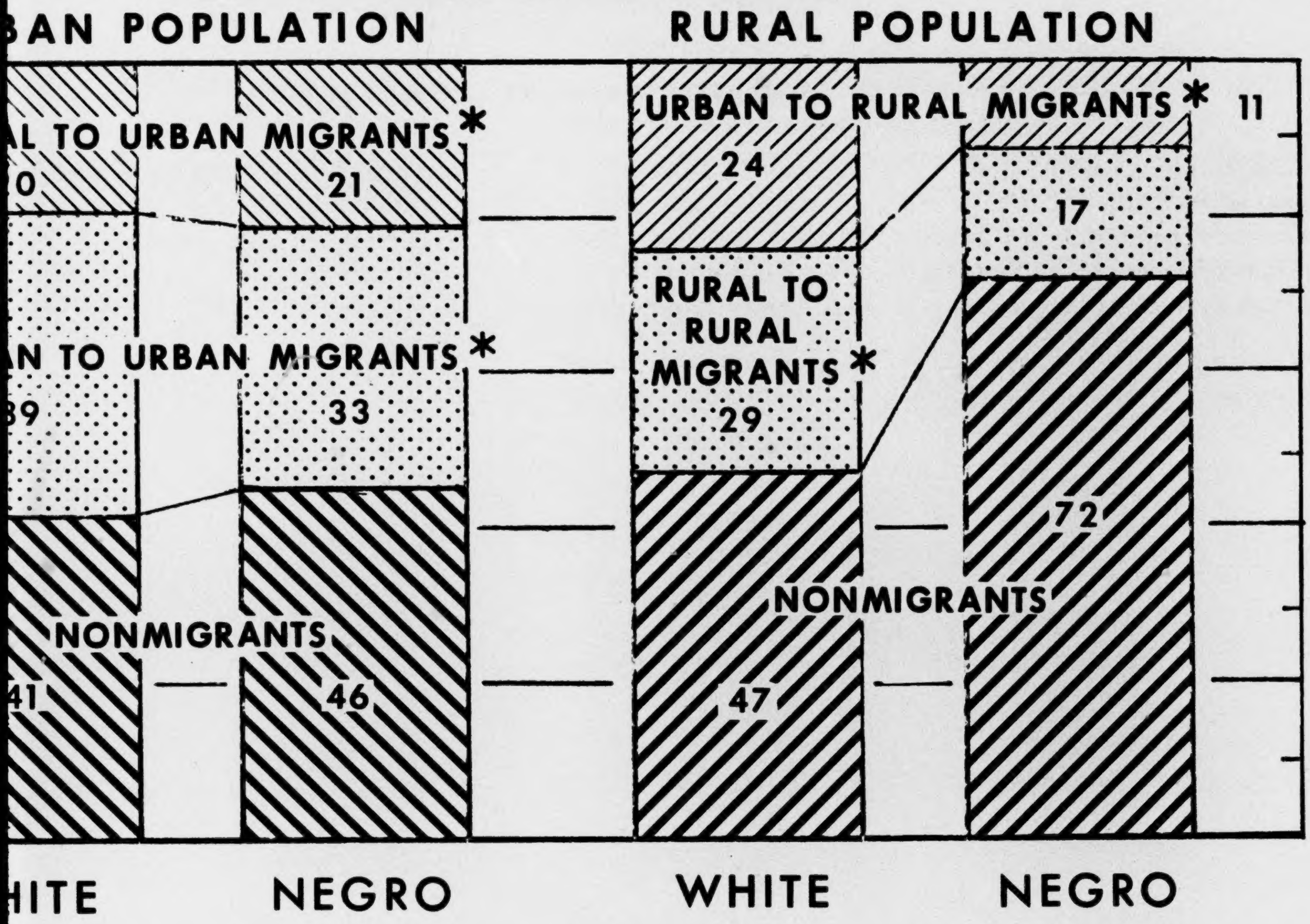
MIGRATION STATUS AND RACE OF U
RURAL POPULATION, 1967



△ POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDEN
* MIGRANTS ARE PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER LIVED MORE THAN 50 MILES F
DATA FROM THE 1967 SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE   UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA   NEG. ERS 7099- 7

RATION STATUS AND RACE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1967



14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AT AGE 16 OR EARLIER.
RE PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER LIVED MORE THAN 50 MILES FROM THEIR 1967 ADDRESS.
THE 1967 SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

RICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA NEG. ERS 7099- 70 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

OUTMIGRATION RATE CONTINUES HIGH

In 1970, an average of 9.7 million persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. Of the more than 203 million people in the Nation, only 4.8 percent, or about 1 person in 20, had a farm residence. In 1920, there were 32.0 million farm people, and they comprised nearly a third of the total population.

The continued decline in the farm population has been caused mainly by the drop in farm employment and the resulting heavy

movement of persons t
has diminished in size,
in the rate of outmove
a net loss from the far
each year.

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

The continuing program of 1970 census
the Census has shown that a misclassi
on farm - nonfarm residence published
the Fourth Count summary tapes. Affe
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Corrected State rural farm and rural
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OUTMIGRATION RATE CONTINUES HIGH

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the more than 203 million
cent, or about 1 person in 20,
re were 32.0 million farm
a third of the total population.

m population has been caused
yment and the resulting heavy movement of persons to nonfarm areas. As the farm population has diminished in size, there has been no evidence of a slackening in the rate of outmovement. Since mid century, there has been a net loss from the farm population of more than 5 percent each year.

(For details, see table 2.)

n No. 3

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

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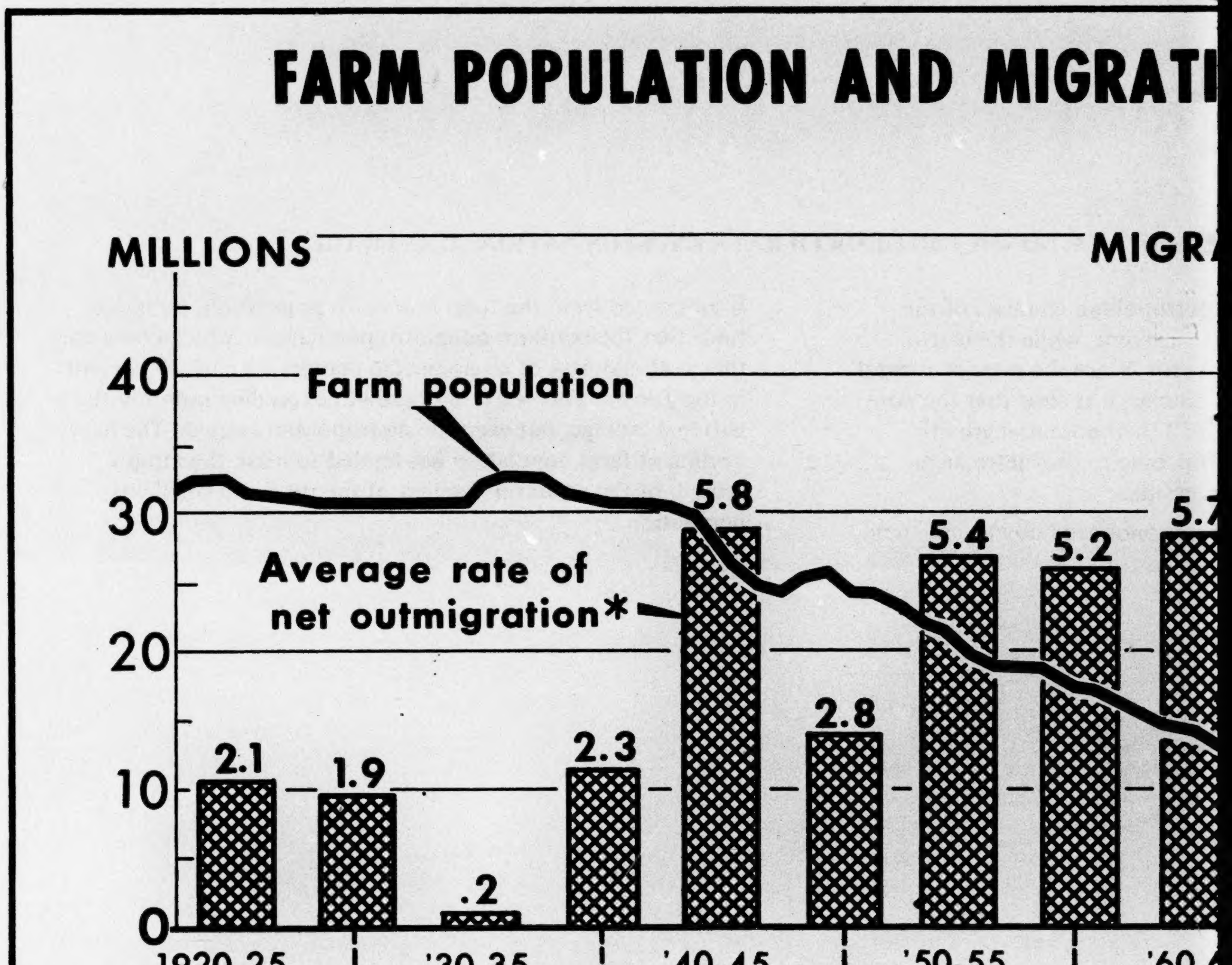
Corrected State rural farm and rural non-farm totals (total population and housing unit counts only) are now being prepared. These corrected totals for all States will be presented as soon as possible in a Census Users Bulletin, and those for counties will be available later in the summer.


FARM POPULATION AND MIGRATI
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40
30
20
10
0
Farm population
Average rate of net outmigration*
2.1
1.9
.2
2.3
5.8
2.8
5.4
5.2
5.7
1920-25
'25-30
'30-35
'35-40
'40-45
'45-50
'50-55
'55-60
'60-6
*BASED ON ANNUAL AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 1
AVERAGE APRIL FARM POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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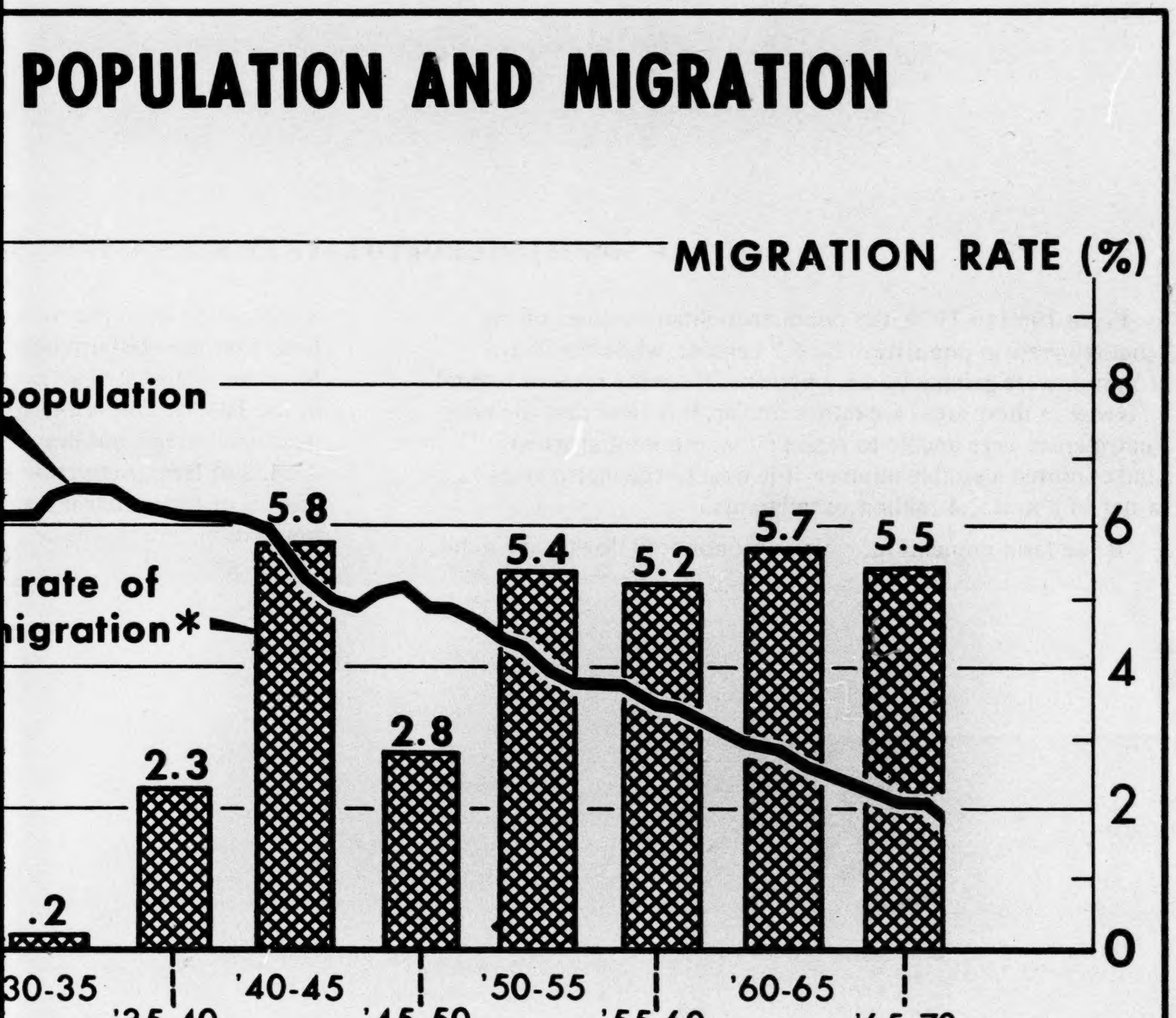

ERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 100 PERSONS IN THE
M POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.

URE NEG. ERS 7052-71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATIO

From 1960 to 1970, the nonmetropolitan counties of the country grew in population by 6.7 percent, while the metro counties were gaining by 16.6 percent. Since the rates of natural increase in these areas are rather similar, it is clear that the nonmetro areas were unable to retain all their potential growth and exported a sizable number of people to the metro areas . . . a net of about 2.4 million outmigrants.

If the farm population, with its pronounced downward trend,
is subtracted from the
finds that the nonfarm
the great majority of a
in the 1960's. This is a
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decline of farm popula
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NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATIONAL AVERAGE

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5 percent. Since the rates of natural
her similar, it is clear that the non-
tain all their potential growth
r of people to the metro areas . . .
tmigrants.

th its pronounced downward trend,

is subtracted from the total nonmetro population, then one finds that the nonfarm nonmetro population–which comprises the great majority of all nonmetro people–rose by 19 percent in the 1960's. This is a rate of growth exceeding not only the national average, but even the metropolitan average. The heavy decline of farm population has tended to mask the rapid growth of the nonfarm segment of the rural and small city population.

2

letin No. 3

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

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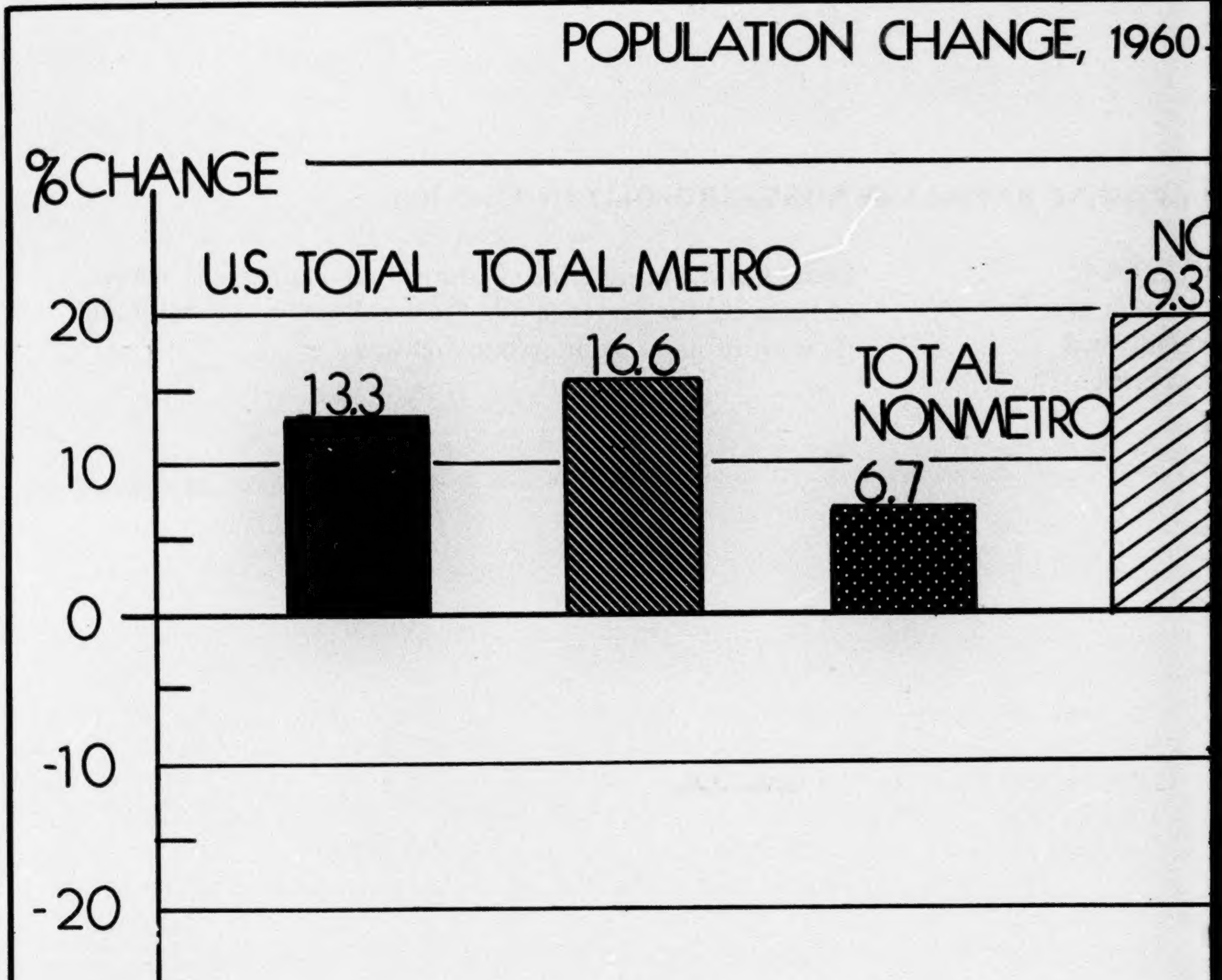
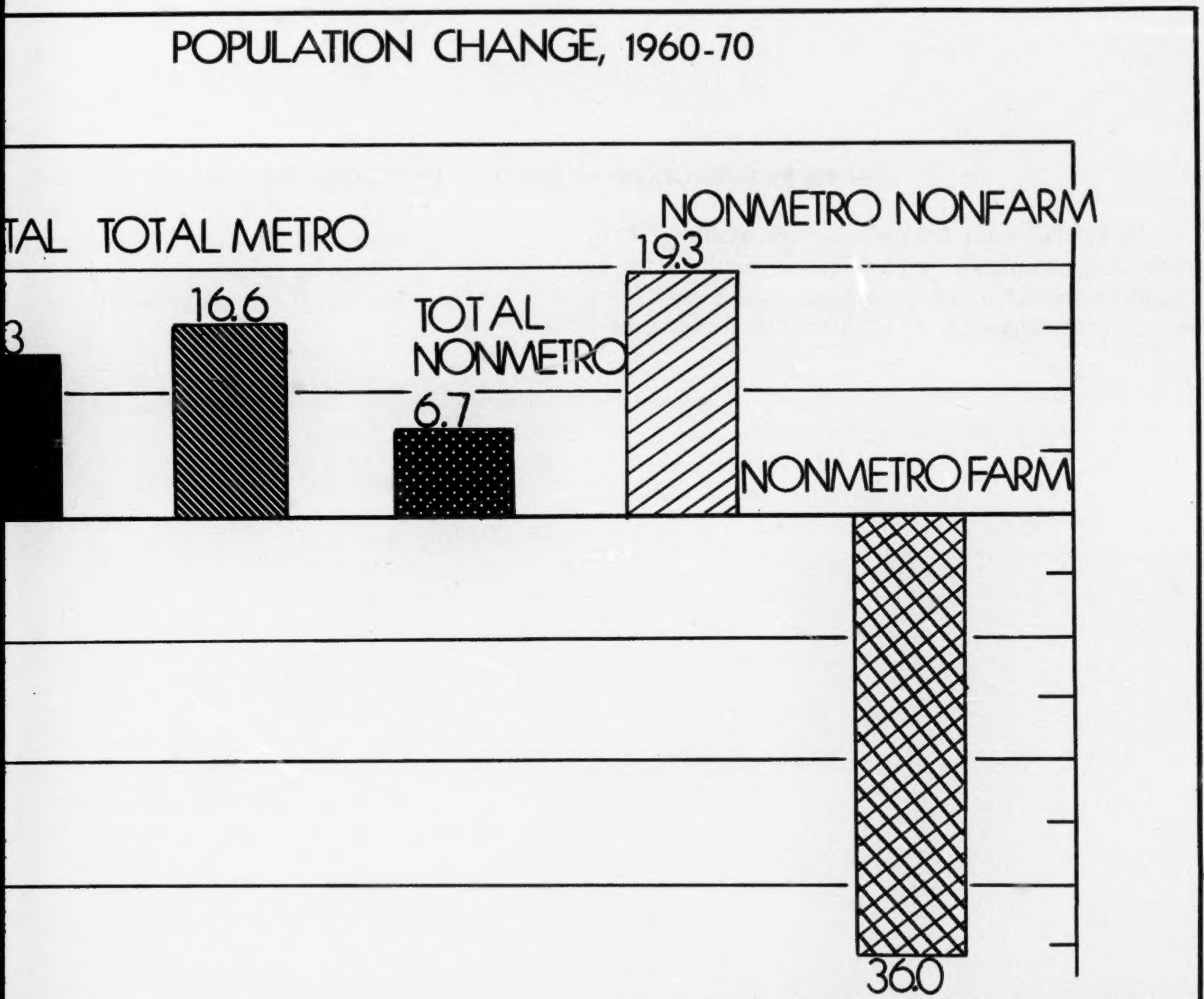

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-
%CHANGE
U.S. TOTAL
TOTAL METRO
TOTAL NONMETRO
NC
13.3
16.6
6.7
19.3
20
10
0
-10
- 20
-30
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-70

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NEG. ERS 8491-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SOME PLACES GROWING RAPIDLY IN NONMETROPOLITAN AMERIC

In the 1960's, about 200 nonmetro towns of 10,000 to 50,000 population grew by 15 percent or more; that is, at a rate clearly above the national average of 13 percent, thus implying net inmigration. About half of these places are located in the South. Two feature
of them are the presence of a Stat
their location on an interstate hig

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

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SOME PLACES GROWING RAPIDLY IN NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA

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ɔercent or more; that is, at a
ıverage of 13 percent, thus
t half of these places are

located in the South. Two features that characterize many of them are the presence of a State college or university and their location on an interstate highway.

n No. 3

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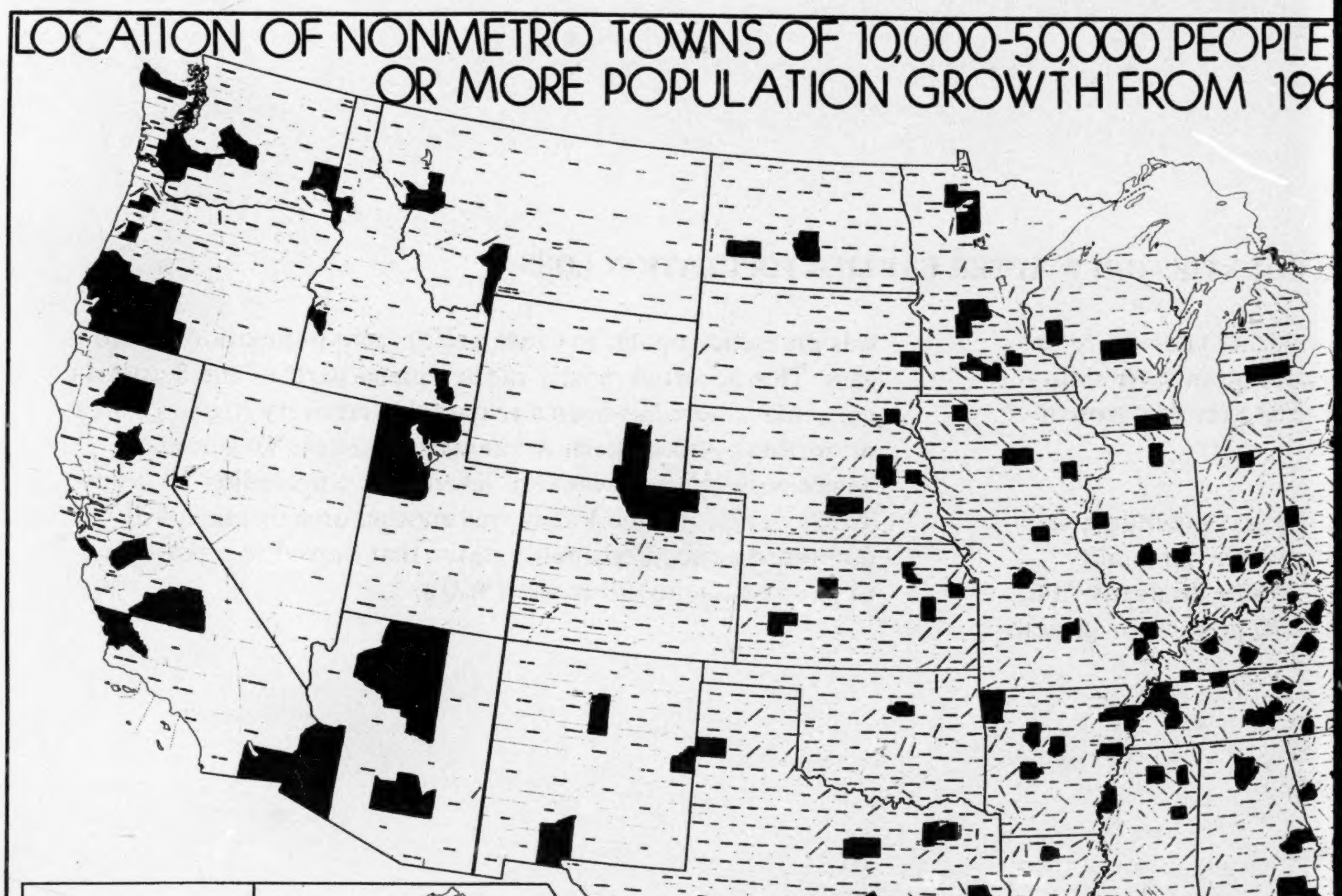


LOCATION OF NONMETRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE
OR MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 196

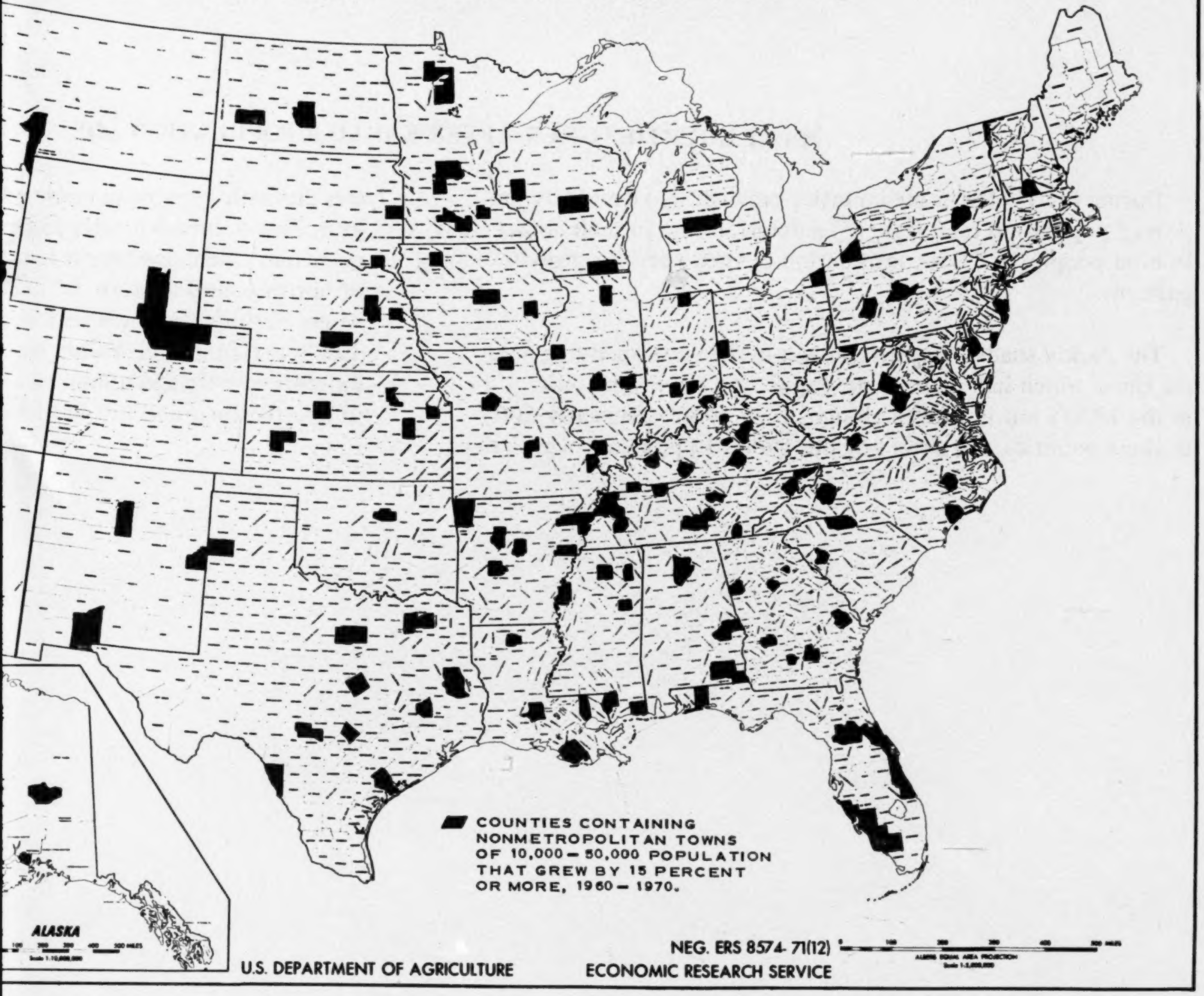
HAWAII
ALASKA
COUNTIES CONTAINING NONMETROPOLITAN TOWNS OF 10,000 — 50,000 POPULATIO THAT GREW BY 15 PERCENT OR MORE, 1960 — 1970.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

METRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE THAT HAD 15 PERCENT MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960-70


COUNTIES CONTAINING NONMETROPOLITAN TOWNS OF 10,000 — 50,000 POPULATION THAT GREW BY 15 PERCENT OR MORE, 1960 — 1970.
ALASKA

NEG. ERS 8574-71(12)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

MANY COUNTIES GREW AFTER EARLIER POPULATION LOSS

During the 1960's, some counties showed: (1) decidedly improved population retention; (2) a deterioration in their ability to hold people; or (3) a continuation of their previous growth patterns.

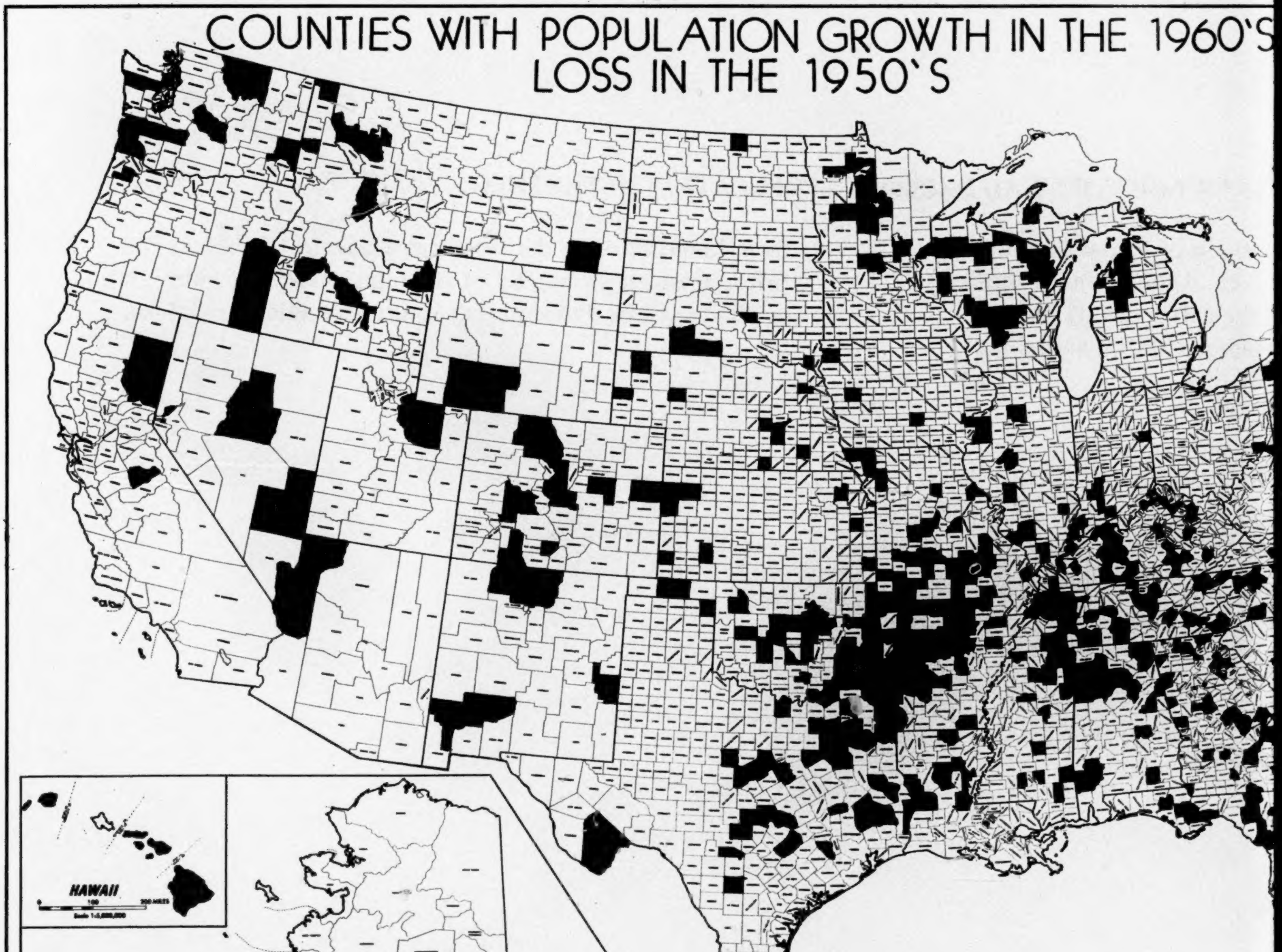
The darkly shaded counties shown in the accompanying map are those which had inadequate population retention ability in the 1950's but improved ability in the 1960's. In nearly 500 of these counties, the extent of the 1960–70 population growth was dramatic enough to cause a s
gain. This occurred mostly in the
particular, there has been a rema
of northern and western Arkansa
where outmigration was very sev
The lower Tennessee Valley was
unimpressive socioeconomic stat
of population growth in the 196

ANY COUNTIES GREW AFTER EARLIER POPULATION LOSS

showed: (1) decidedly im-
deterioration in their ability
n of their previous growth

n in the accompanying map
ulation retention ability
n the 1960's. In nearly 500
1960–70 population growth

was dramatic enough to cause a shift from population loss to gain. This occurred mostly in the upland parts of the South. In particular, there has been a remarkable recovery in a large area of northern and western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, where outmigration was very severe in the preceding 20 years. The lower Tennessee Valley was another area of previously unimpressive socioeconomic status that moved to a position of population growth in the 1960's.

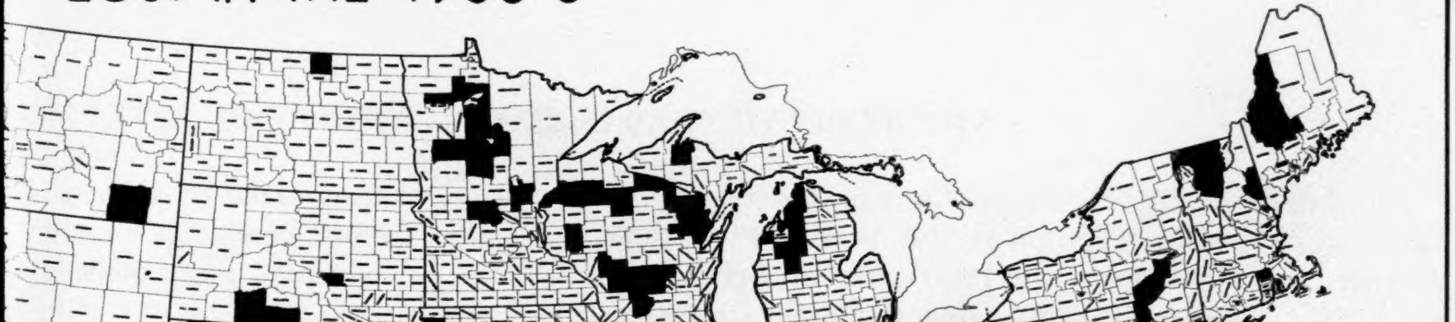


COUNTIES WITH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S
LOSS IN THE 1950'S

Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8493-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEA

TH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S AFTER
LOSS IN THE 1950'S



Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8493-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

OTHER COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

The darkly shaded counties are those of inadequate and declining population retention ability. Almost 300 of these counties lost population in the 1960's after having gained in the 1950's. There were seven contiguous States, stretching from Idaho through the Northern Plai
Iowa, in which a majority of all count
or decline and a deteriorating ability t

R COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

se of inadequate and
Almost 300 of these
after having gained in
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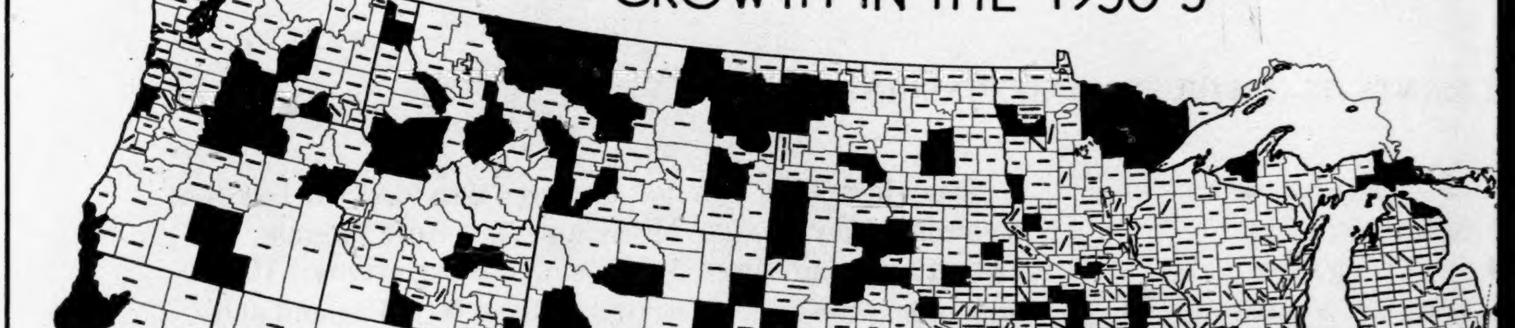
from Idaho through the Northern Plains to Minnesota and Iowa, in which a majority of all counties had net outmigration or decline and a deteriorating ability to retain population.

COUNTIES WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S
GROWTH IN THE 1950'S



Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

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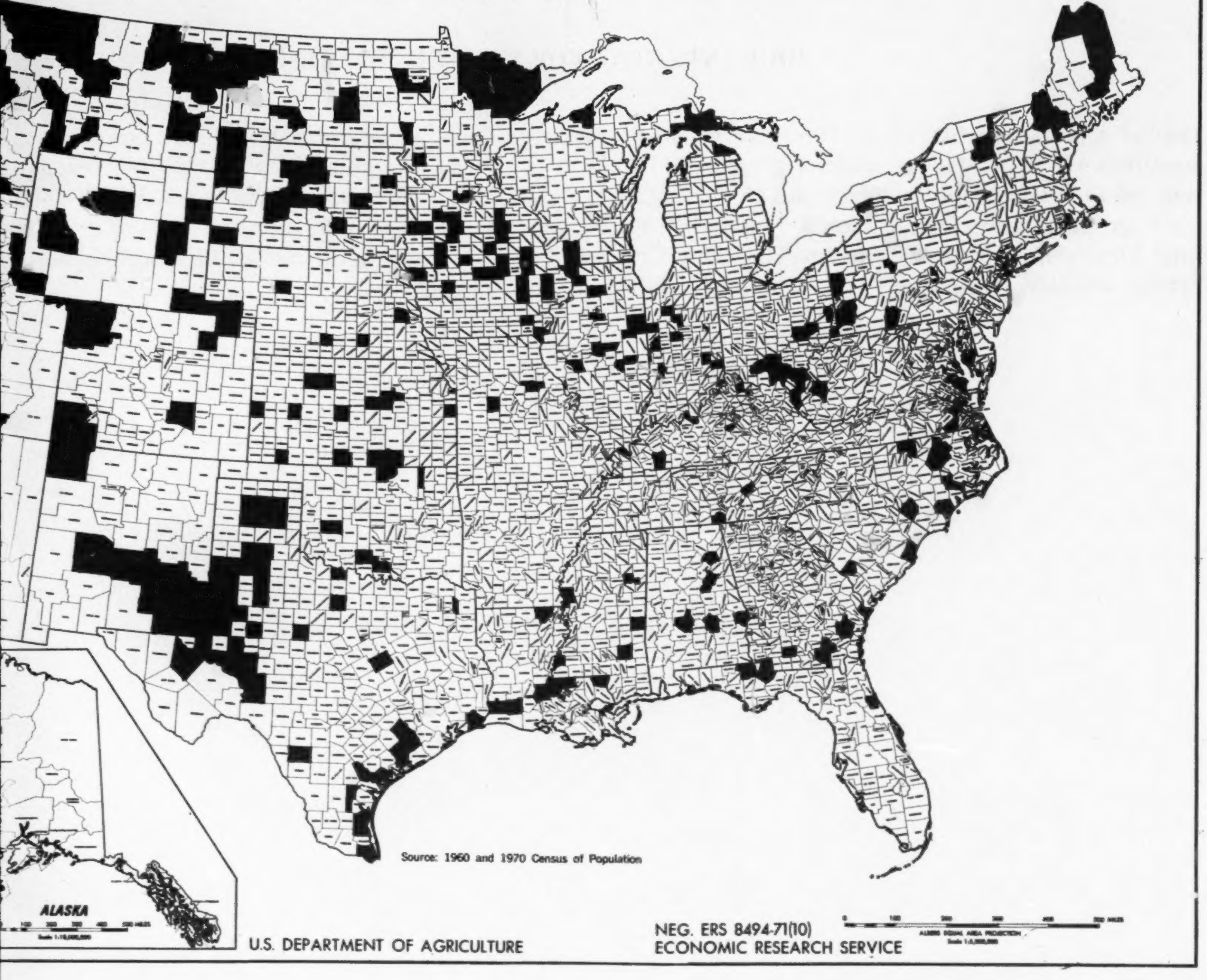
NEG. ERS 8494-7
ECONOMIC RES

S WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S AFTER GROWTH IN THE 1950'S



Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8494-71(10)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

MIGRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

The net migration picture of the 1960's shows the heaviest in-migration was to coastal and retirement-recreation areas. Nevada led the other States by a wide margin, having 50 percent net in-migration for the decade. Florida had a substantial 27 percent; Arizona 17 percent; California, Colorado, Maryland, and New Hampshire 11 to 13 percent.

Heavy losers through net outmigrati
Wyoming, New Mexico, Mississippi, and
12-to 15-percent losses. States with out
cent or less were widely scattered from
the Southeast to the Mountain States.

(

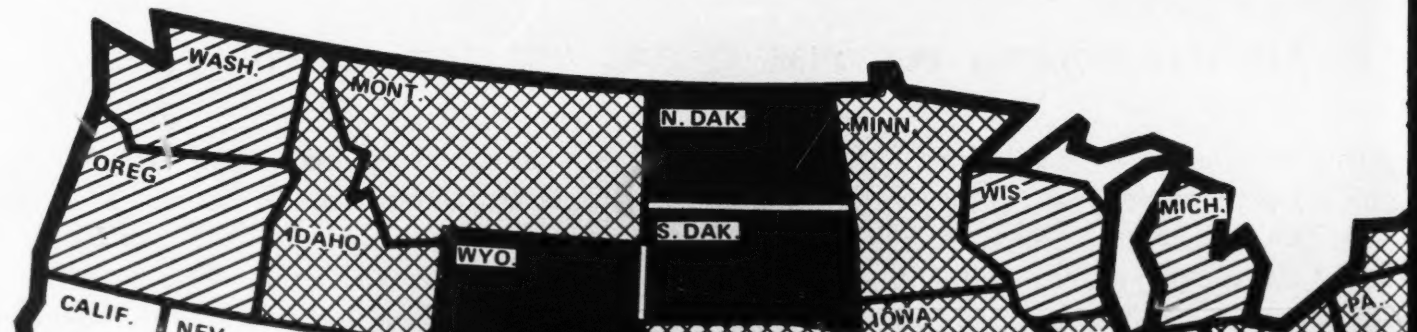
GRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

s shows the heaviest
-recreation areas.
rgin, having 50
lorida had a sub-
alifornia, Colorado,
ercent.

Heavy losers through net outmigration were the Dakotas, Wyoming, New Mexico, Mississippi, and West Virginia, with 12-to 15-percent losses. States with outmigration of 10 percent or less were widely scattered from New England and the Southeast to the Mountain States.

(For details, see table 3.)

NET MIGRATION, 1960-70

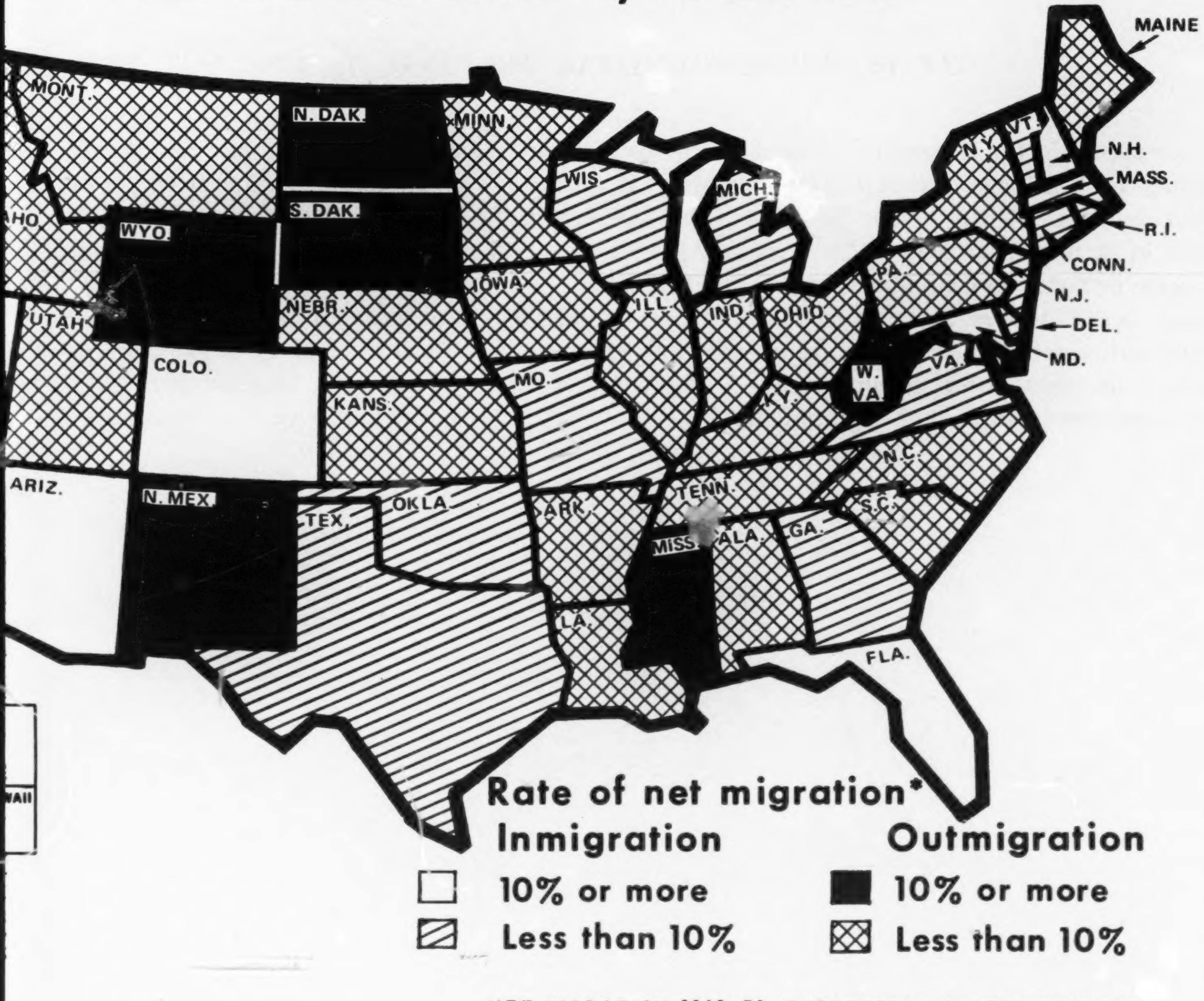


NET MIGRATION 1960 -70, EXPRESSED
OF THE 1960 POPULATION.

U.S.DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8495-71 (10) EC

NET MIGRATION, 1960-70



NET MIGRATION 1960-70, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE 1960 POPULATION.

URE

NEG. ERS 8495-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

GAP IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET

Income per capita in the nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation has been rising at an average rate of 7.4 percent per year during the past four decades. This is a little faster than the 5.9-percent per year gain in metropolitan areas. *Total* income growth is about the same in metro and nonmetro areas, but the faster growth in *per capita* incomes in the more rural areas is explained by continued outmigration. That is, rural areas had about the same growth in incomes, but a slower growth in population, resulting in a more rapid gain in per capita income.

While income per capita h
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incomes had risen to $2,614
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IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET CLOSED

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little faster than the 5.9-percent
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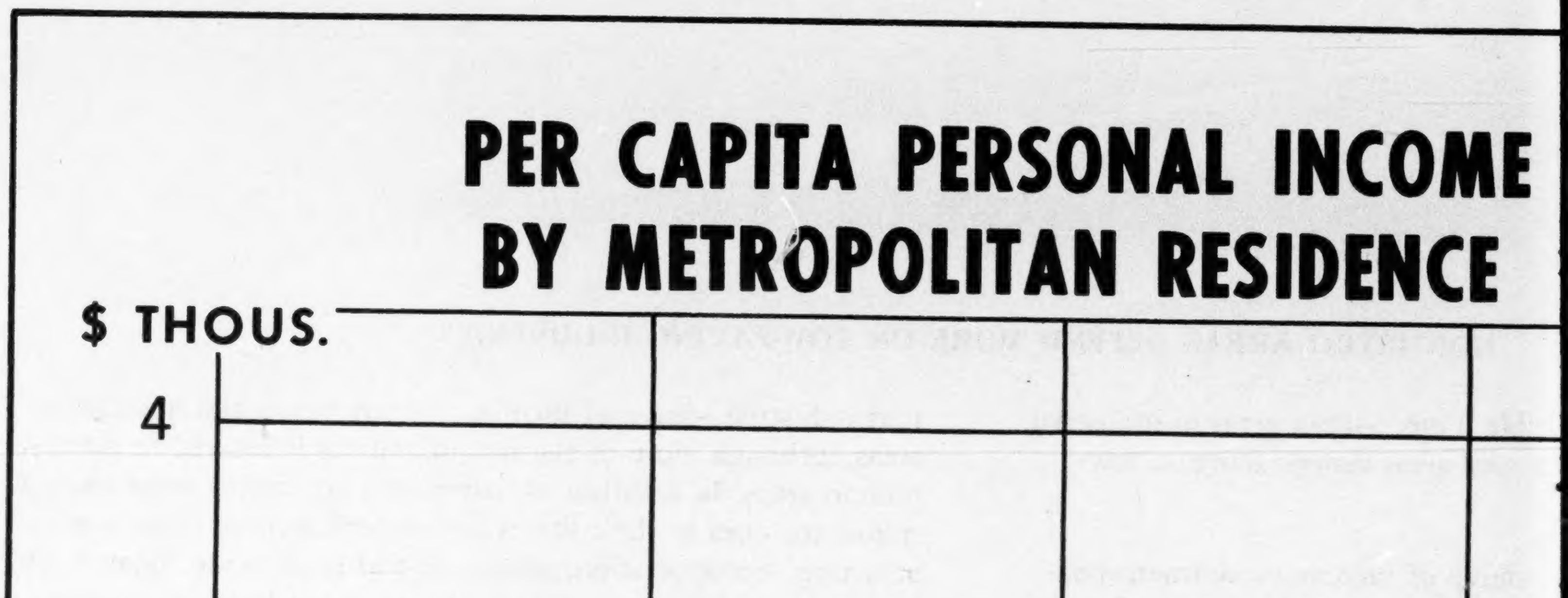
t is, rural areas had about the
lower growth in population, re-
er capita income.

While income per capita has been rising faster in nonmetropolitan areas than metropolitan areas, it has not been rising fast enough to close the income gap. In 1929, per capita income in nonmetropolitan areas averaged $402. This was $528 less than that received in metropolitan areas. By 1968, when nonmetro incomes had risen to $2,614, metro incomes had risen even further and the gap had widened to $1,197. An 8.5-percent per year increase in rural income, instead of just 7.4 percent, would have been necessary to close the income gap.

(For details, see table 4.)



DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3) ECONOM

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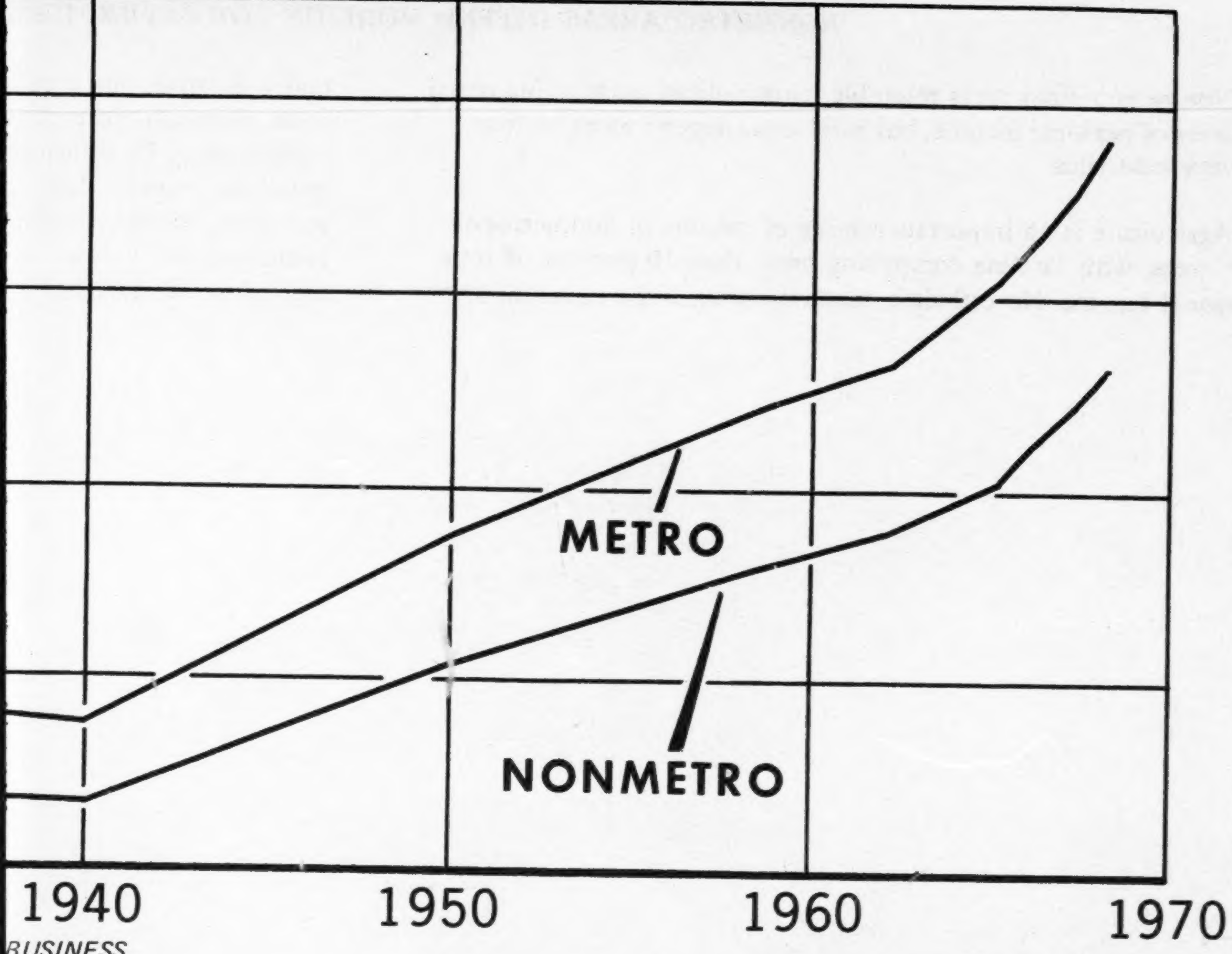

BUSINESS.

E

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUS

Nonmetropolitan areas resemble metropolitan areas in industrial sources of personal income, but rural areas depend more on low-paying industries.

Agriculture is an important source of income in nonmetropolitan areas, with farming comprising more than 10 percent of total personal income. Nevertheless, manufacturing is the most important industrial source of in
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ETRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

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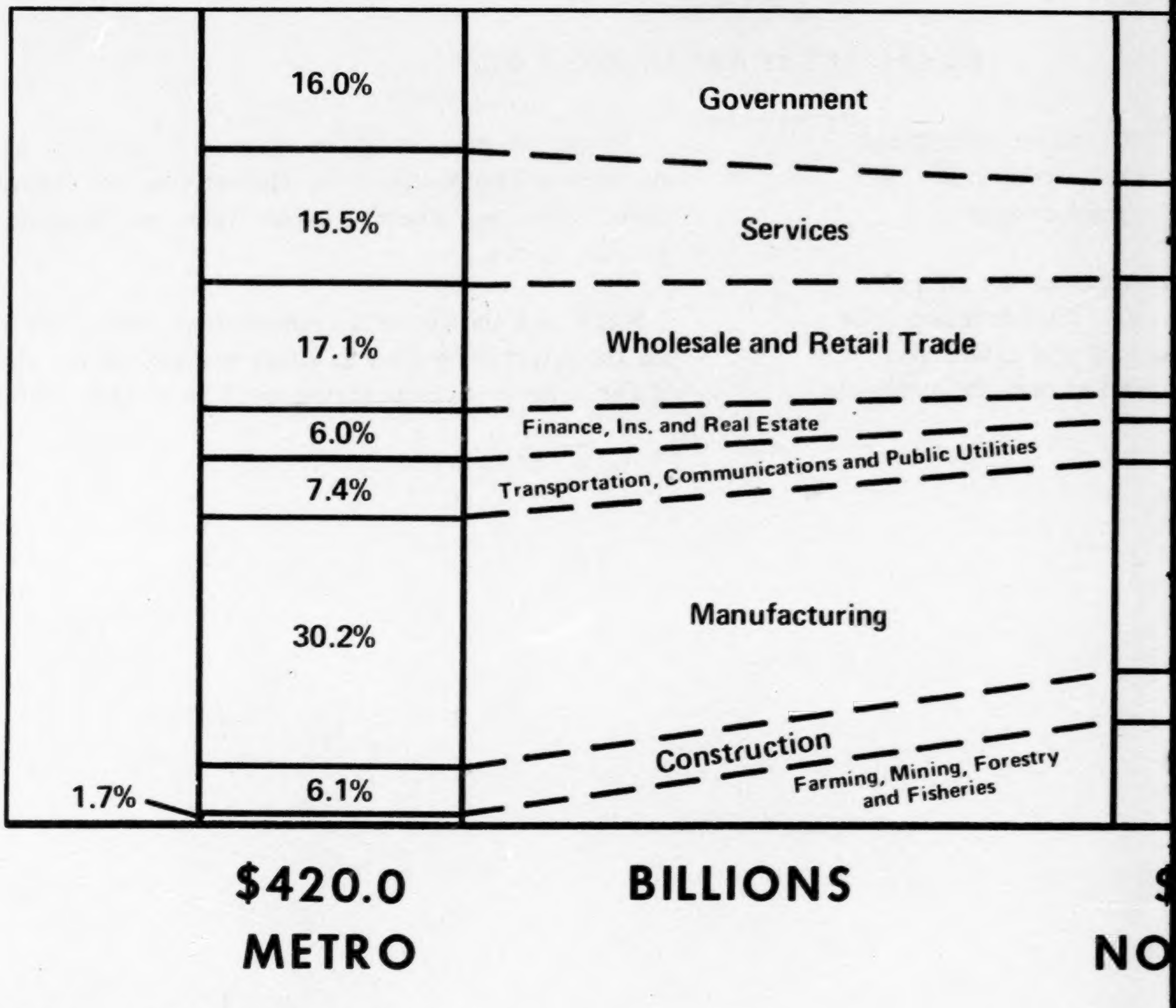
uring is the most important industrial source of income in both metro and nonmetro areas, although more of the manufacturing is located in metropolitan areas. In addition to manufacturing, metro areas exceed nonmetro ones in their shares of personal income from construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, and various services. On the other hand, nonmetro areas depend more heavily on earnings from government services.

(For details, see table 5.)

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WH

1968

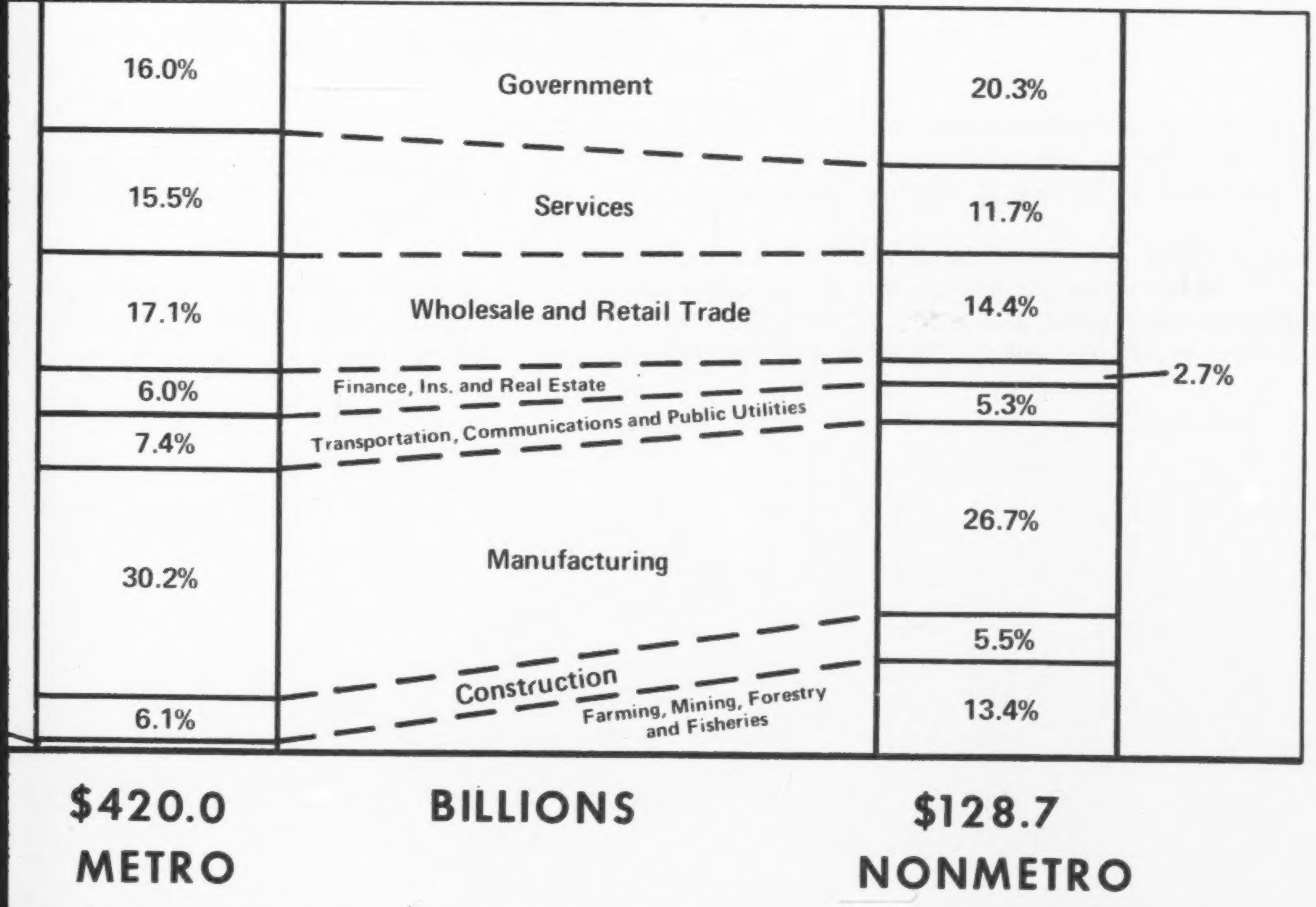


DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8216 - 71 (3)

S BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WHERE EARNED, 1968



F CURRENT BUSINESS.
GRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8216 - 71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

The rate of gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment from 1960 to 1970 was somewhat greater in rural and other nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan areas.

In manufacturing, the annual rate of nonmetro gain was nearly three times that in the metro areas. Construction jobs and employment in finance, insurance, and real estate also increased more rapidly beyond the big cities and their suburbs.

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RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

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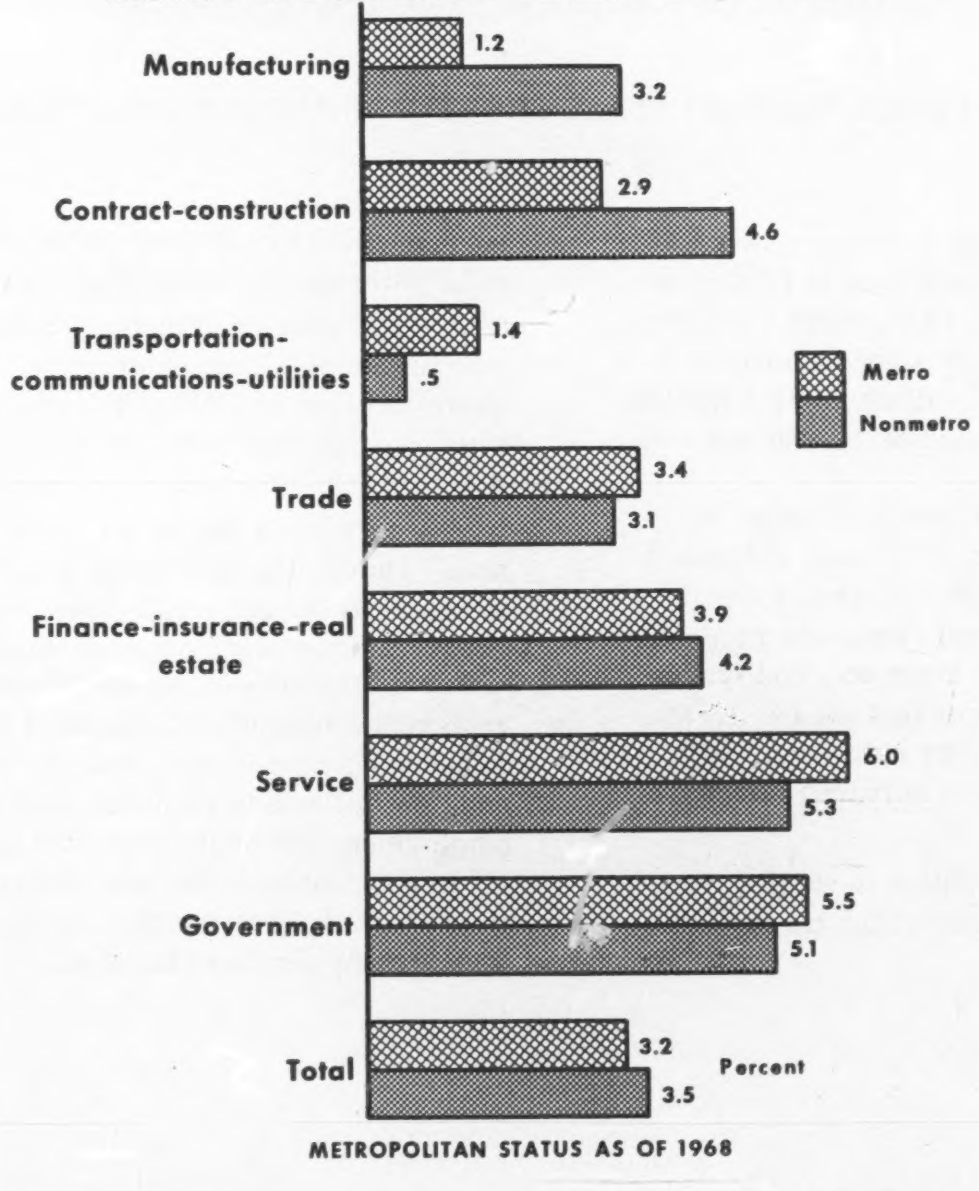
Rates of gain of more than 5.0 percent per year in nonmetro employment in the service industries and government were moderately under rates of increase in metropolitan areas.

Rural and partly rural communities, with only a tenth of the manufacturing jobs in 1960, accounted for about a fifth of the gain in manufacturing workers in the 1960-70 decade.



EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS BY METRO-NONMETRO LOCATION, 1960-70

SOURCE: ERS ADAPTATIONS OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY ESTIMATES.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8217-71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM I

In the 1960-70 decade, nonmetropolitan America added 3.4 million new workers, or 17 percent more employed in 1970 than in 1960. This represented an increase from 19.9 million workers to 23.3 million. During the same period, however, metro areas increased their number of workers from 46.2 million to 58.5 million, a 27-percent change. The trend for the United States was a rise of 24 percent.

Nonmetropolitan areas had a higher percentage change in manufacturing employment from 1960 to 1970 than did metro areas (31 percent nonmetro, compared with 12 percent metro). In construction, the figures were 46 percent change for nonmetro areas and 29 percent for metro. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only group in the service sector that grew faster in nonmetro than metro areas. In "fast-growing industries," such as government, service, and trade, metro areas outpaced nonmetro in employment gains.

Despite this favorable nonmetro competition in employment, an important factor in the continuing metro-nonmetro income
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AL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM INDUSTRIES

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gap is revealed by the comparative industrial mix in the two areas. Although manufacturing has a significant role in both areas, "fast-growing industries" (exceeding the overall national growth rate of 23.8 percent) grew faster in metro than nonmetro areas in the 1960's. The only fast-growing industry with a notably higher growth rate in nonmetro areas was construction. The nonmetro lag in employment and income is largely accounted for by the industrial mix which favors metro areas. The continued decline in agricultural employment in nonmetro areas further emphasizes the unfavorable industrial mix between metro and nonmetro areas.

The most promising source of development for many rural areas is new nonfarm employment supported by the necessary social and economic infrastructure that will attract new residents and new business to nonmetropolitan regions. Much of this employment will be in plants that are most efficient in relatively urban environments. So new job creation needs to be in or near smaller urban centers within commuting distance of the rural poor and the displaced farmers.

Employment, by industry, United States, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, March 1960 and March 1970 [1]

[Numbers in millions]

Industry	United States				Metropolitan [2] [3]				Nonmetropolitan [2]			
			Change 1960-70				Change 1960-70				Change 1960-70	
	March 1970	March 1960	Number	Percent [4]	March 1970	March 1960	Number	Percent [4]	March 1970	March 1960	Number	Percent [4]
Total	81.8	66.1	15.7	24	58.5	46.2	12.3	27	23.3	19.9	3.4	17
Fast growing industries, total [5]	45.6	31.6	14.0	44	34.3	23.7	10.7	45	11.3	7.9	3.4	42
Government wage and salary employment	12.9	8.4	4.4	53	8.8	5.7	3.1	55	4.1	2.7	1.3	49
Service miscellaneous wage and salary employment	11.2	7.1	4.1	58	8.8	5.5	3.3	59	2.4	1.6	.8	51
Trade wage and salary employment	14.7	11.0	3.7	33	11.2	8.4	2.9	34	3.5	2.7	.8	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate wage and salary employment	3.6	2.6	1.0	39	3.1	2.2	.8	39	.6	.4	.2	40
Construction wage and salary employment	3.2	2.4	.8	33	2.4	1.9	.5	29	.8	.6	.3	46
Other industries, total	36.1	34.4	1.7	5	24.2	22.5	1.7	8	12.0	12.0	(6)	(7)
Manufacturing wage and salary employment	19.7	16.9	2.8	17	14.4	12.9	1.6	12	5.3	4.0	1.3	31
Transportation, communication, and utilities wage and salary employment	4.5	4.0	.5	12	3.5	3.1	.4	14	1.0	.9	.1	6
Mining wage and salary employment	.6	.7	−.1	−11	.2	.2	(6)	−3	.4	.5	−.1	−15
Nonagricultural employment n.e.c. [8]	8.0	8.2	−.2	−3	5.2	5.3	−.1	−2	2.8	2.9	−.1	−4
Agriculture [9]	3.3	4.6	−1.4	−29	.8	1.0	−.2	−24	2.5	3.6	−1.1	−31

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[1] Based on establishment reports.

[2] Workers are classified according to their place of employment rather than place of residence.

[3] Substantially, this includes employment in all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget Jan. 15, 1968. In a few instances, labor areas delineated by State employment security agencies do not coincide with SMSA's. In these instances, the ES delineations apply.

[4] Computed from unrounded figures.

[5] Industries in which nationwide employment increased by a greater percentage than the overall average of 23.8 percent.

[6] Less than 50,000 workers.

[7] Less than 0.5 percent.

[8] Nonagricultural employment not elsewhere classified in this table. This includes the self-employed, private household workers, and unpaid family workers.

[9] Includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers in agriculture.

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data prepared by Claude C. Haren, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, based primarily on data supplied by State employment security agencies. Rural Manpower Developments, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, March 1971, p. 11.

MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO A

Median earnings in 1969 in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in nonmetro locations. Differences were even sharper between male and female

workers in the same
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MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO AREAS

in metropolitan areas were
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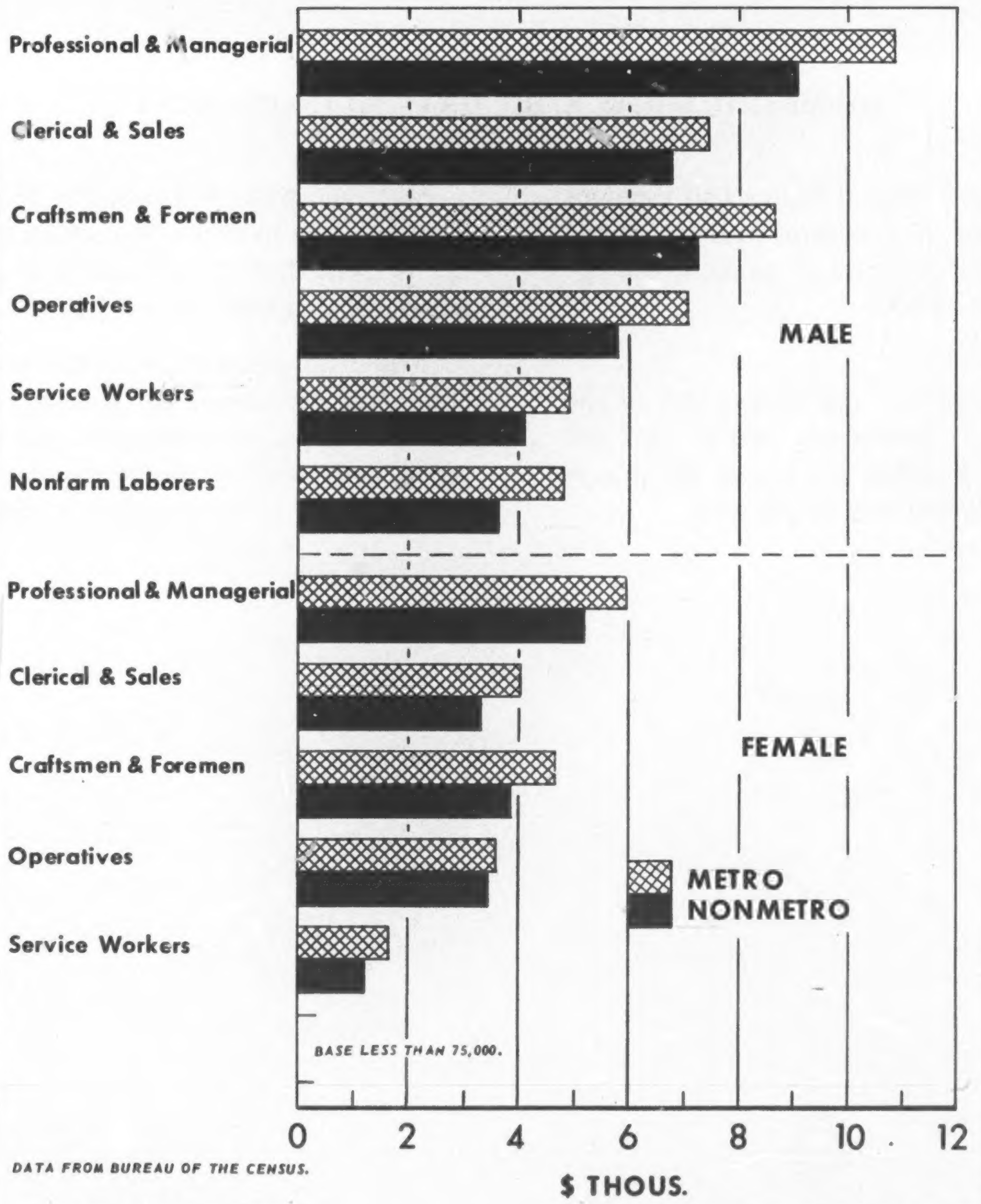
workers in the same occupation groups. Among women, service workers were especially disadvantaged in both metro and nonmetro areas.

(For details, see table 6.)

MEDIAN EARNINGS, 1969, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8496-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVE

In 1969, 24.3 million persons in the United States had incomes below the poverty level, a decrease of 15.2 million over the past decade. The number of poor families declined 41 percent during the 10-year period between 1959 and 1969.

In 1969, 1 out of 10 families was poor. The proportion of the Nation's population below the poverty level decreased to 12.2 percent. Ten years earlier, 1 out of 5 families was below the poverty level, and 22.4 percent of the population was in poverty.

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NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVERTY

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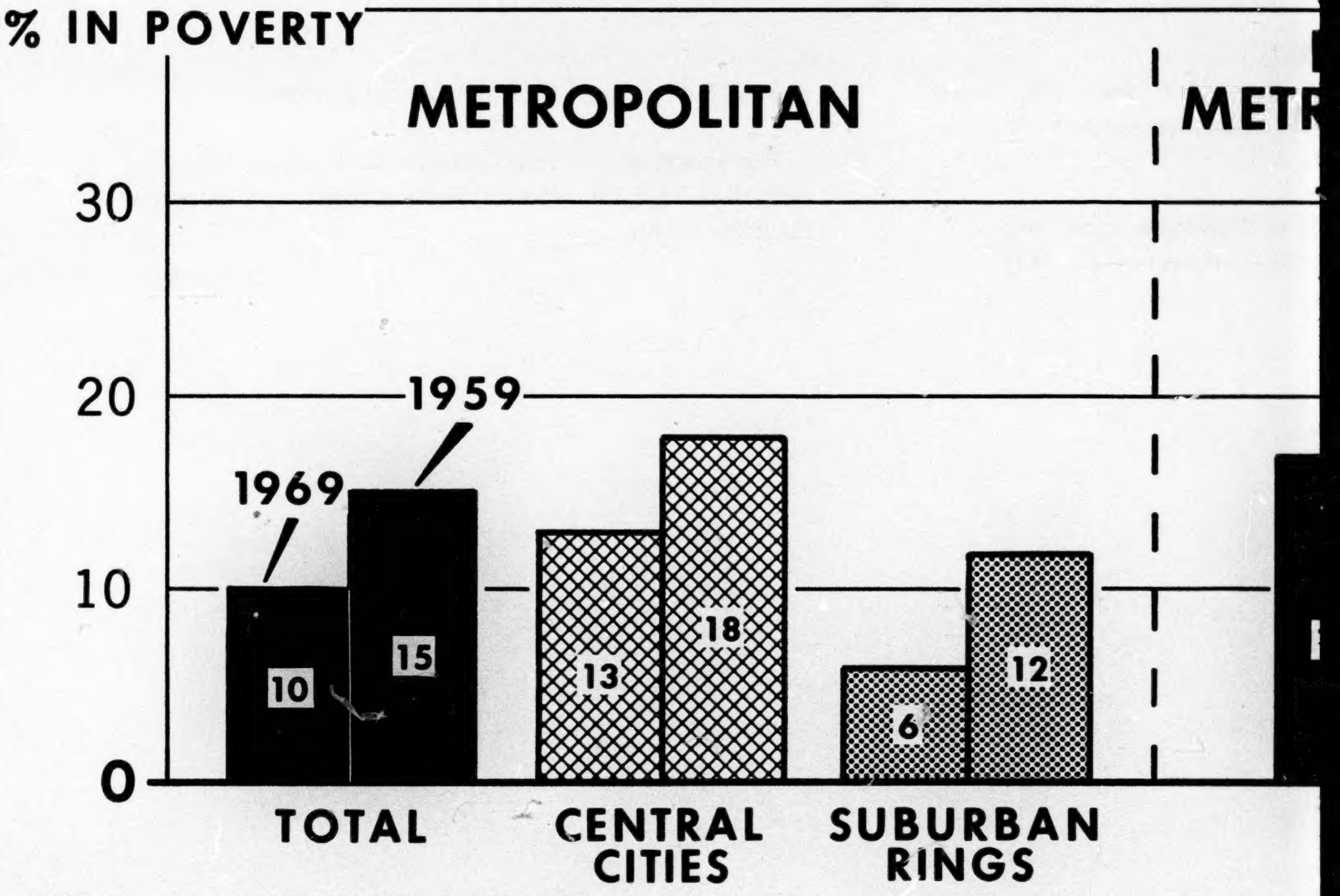
Over the past 10 years, the proportion of the poverty population residing in metropolitan areas increased from 44 percent to 51 percent, but the incidence of poverty among metropolitan residents dropped from 15 percent in 1959 to 10 percent in 1969.

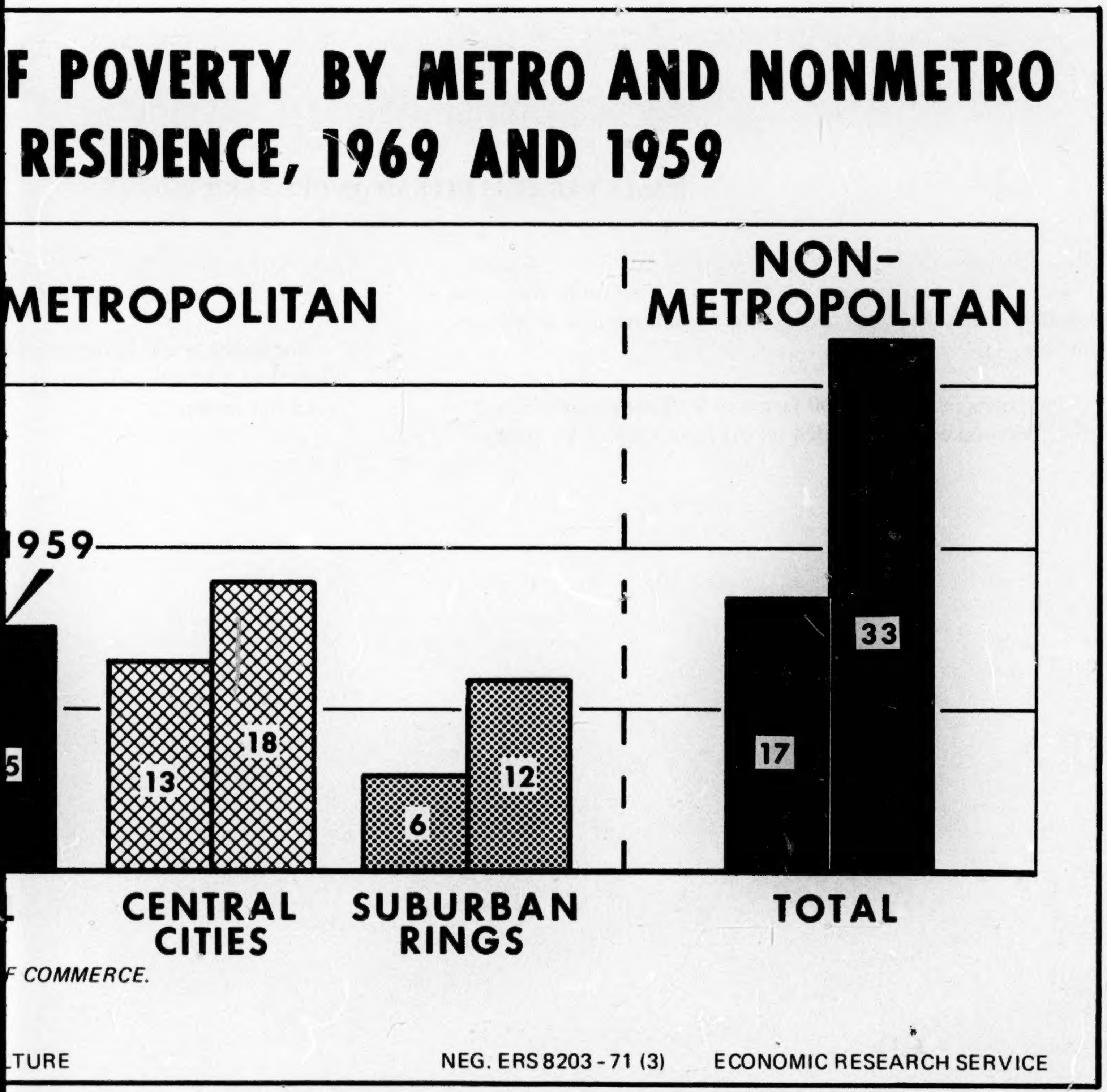
While the proportion of the total poor living in nonmetropolitan areas was about 49 percent in 1969, 17 percent of the nonmetropolitan population was poor. In the South, poverty is more prevalent in nonmetropolitan areas, whereas, in the North and West, it is more a metropolitan problem

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY METRO AND
RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8203 - 71 (3) ECO



F POVERTY BY METRO AND NONMETRO RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959

F COMMERCE.

LTURE NEG. ERS 8203 - 71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SMALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME

In 1970, average income per farm operator family was about equally divided between net income from farming and off-farm income.

Operators of the 223,000 farms in the largest sales class ($40,000 and over) depended on off-farm sources for only about 18 percent of their net

For about one million far (less than $2,500), off-farm i total net income.

MALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME

ator family was about
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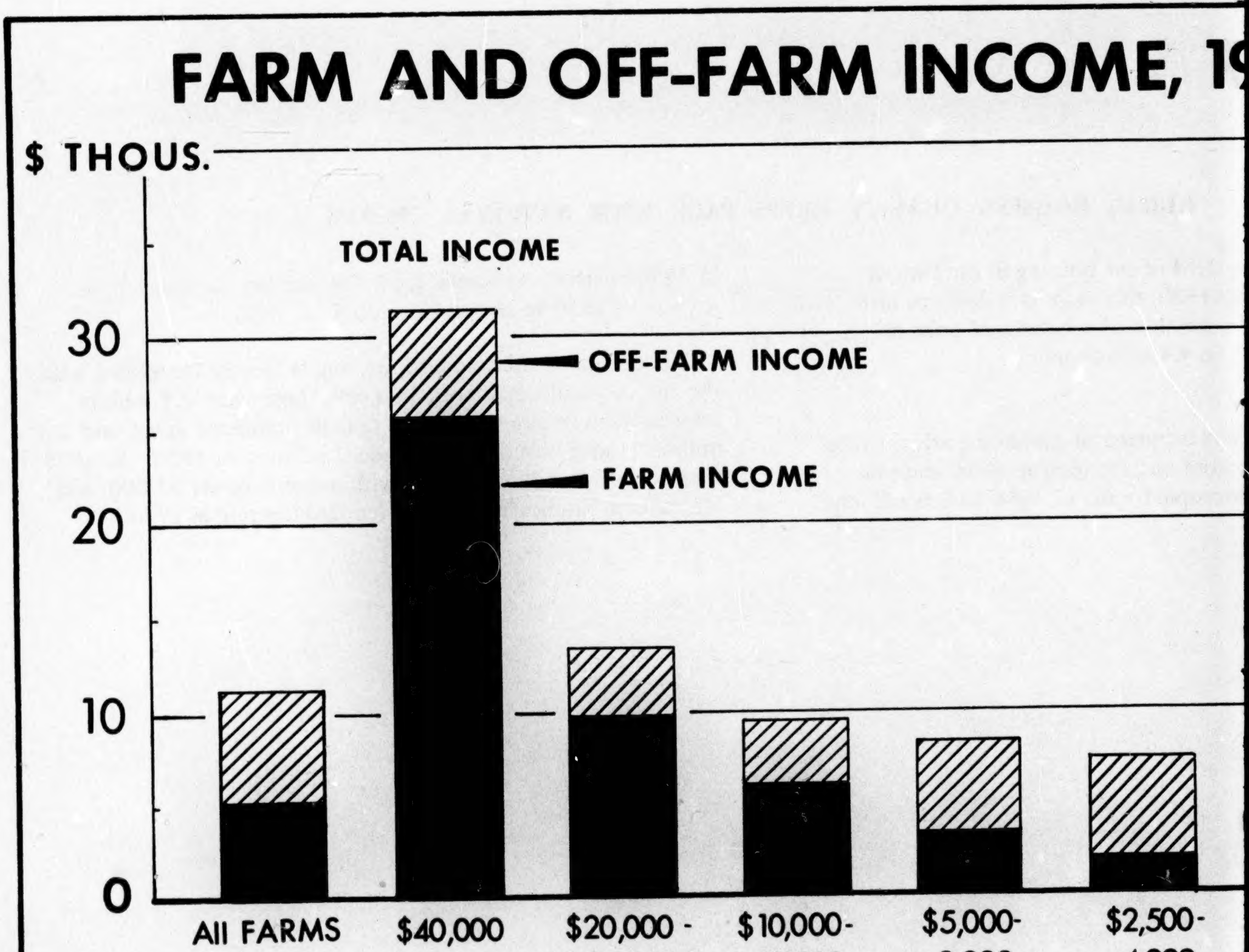
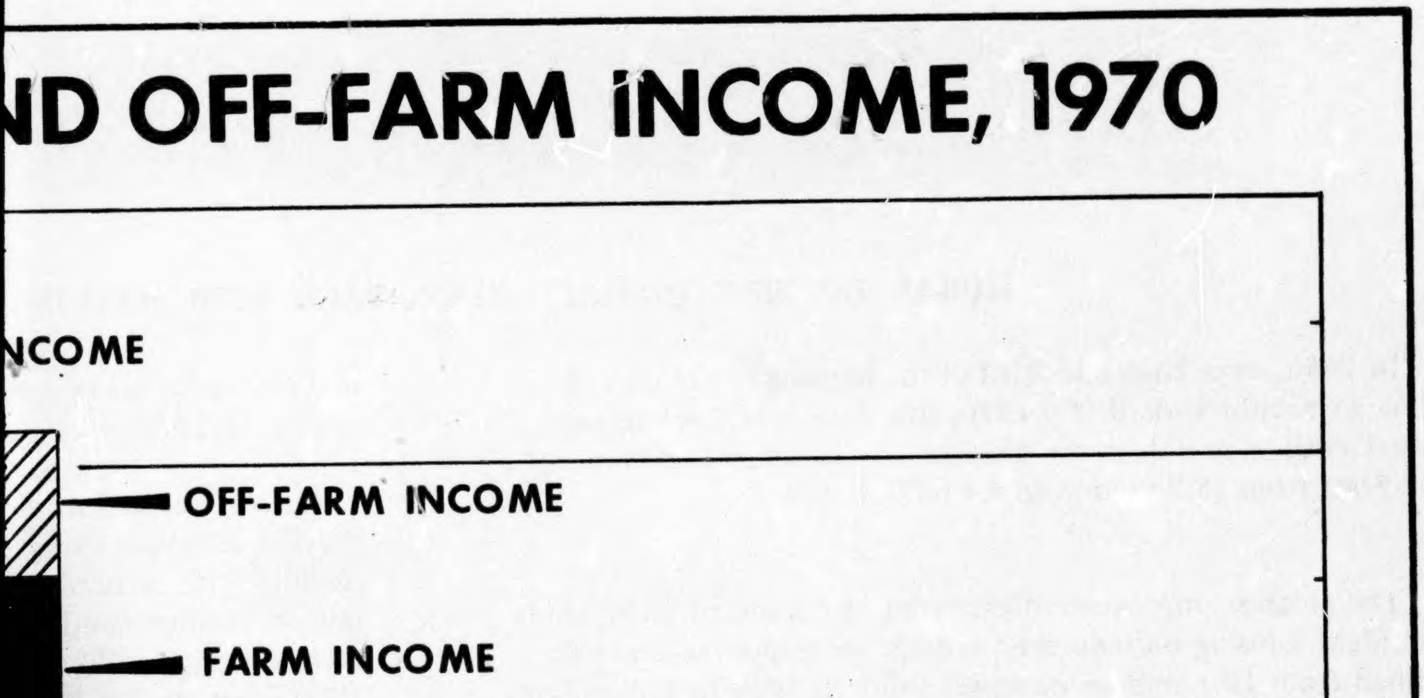
For about one million farms in the smallest sales class (less than $2,500), off-farm income made up 88 percent of total net income.

(For details, see table 7.)


FARM AND OFF-FARM INCOME, 19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NEG. ERS 8497-71 (10)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TRE

In 1950, more than one-third of the housing in the United States was substandard. By 1970, this share was down to one-fourteenth—a decline in the number of substandard units in 20 years from 15.2 million to 4.4 million units.

The greatest improvement occurred in nonmetro areas. Substandard housing units located outside metropolitan areas declined from 10.1 million occupied units in 1950 to 2.6 million in 1970—whereas in metro areas
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AL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TRENDS

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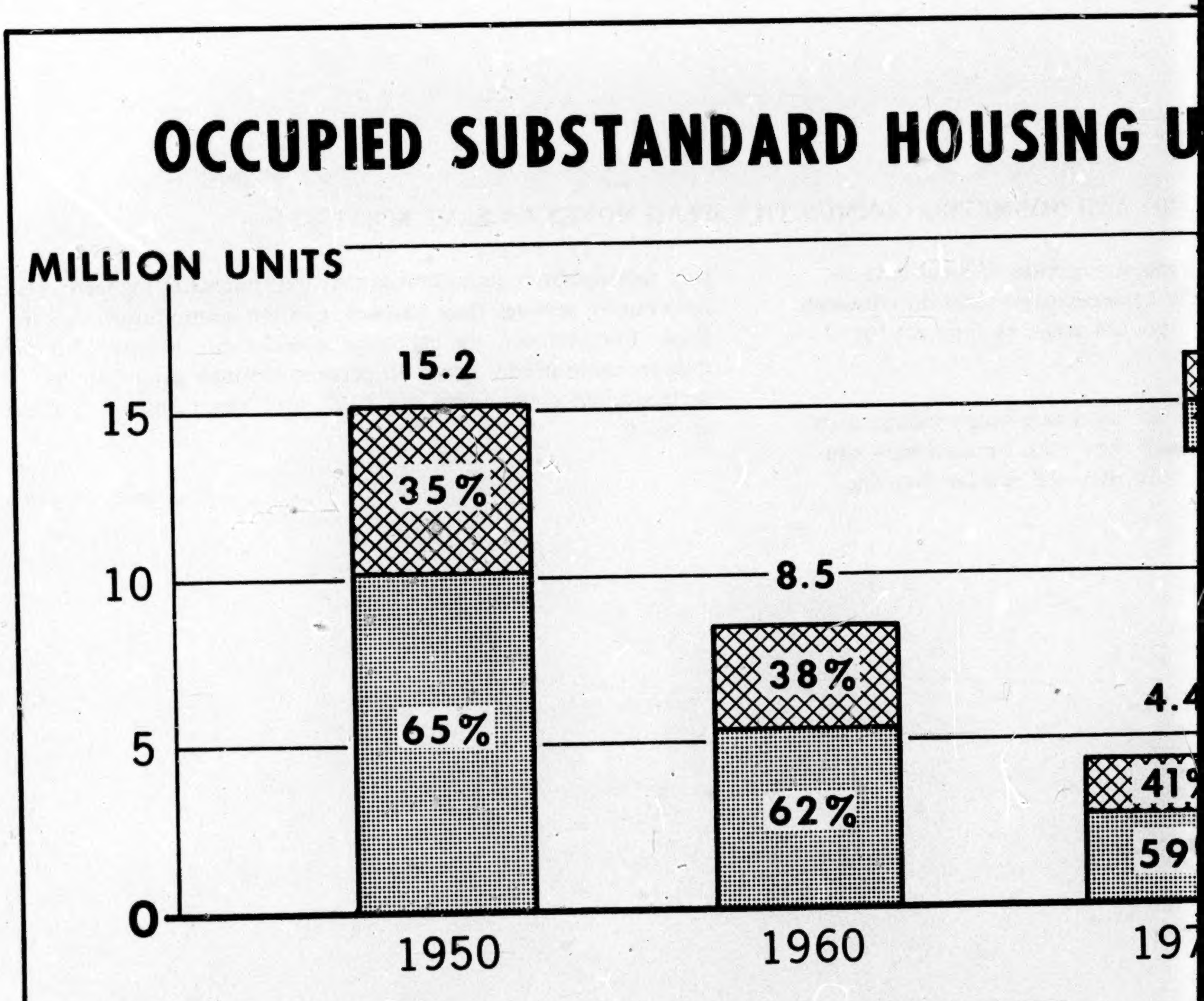
units in 1950 to 2.6 million in 1970—whereas in metro areas the number declined from 5 million in 1950 to about 1.8 million in 1970.

The decline in substandard housing is closely correlated with the rise in family incomes. In 1969, there were 2.5 million families with incomes under $3,000 in nonmetro areas, and 2.6 million families lived in substandard housing in 1970. In 1959, there were 5.3 million families with incomes under $3,000, and 5.3 million families lived in substandard housing in 1960.

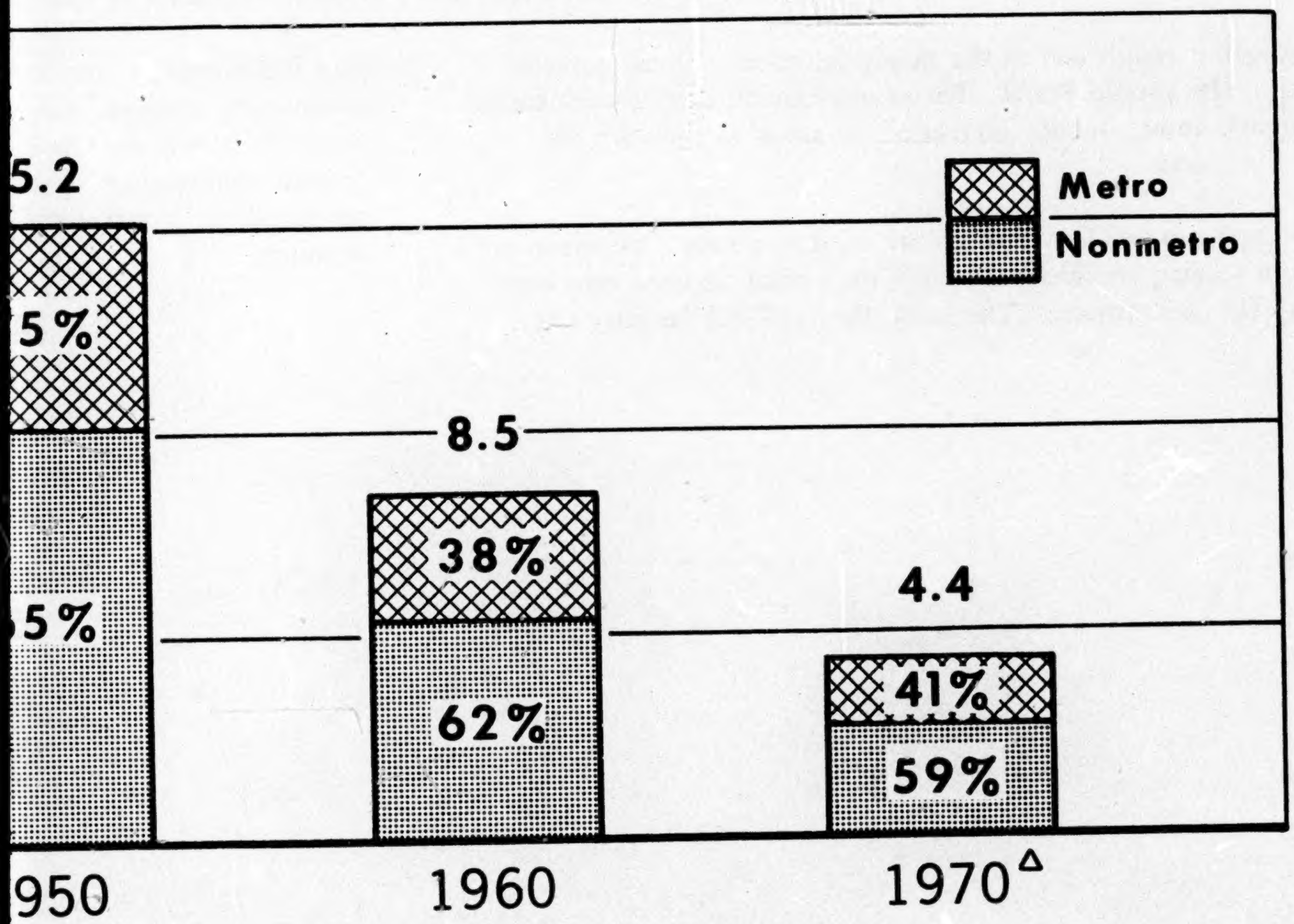


* INCLUDES DILAPIDATED UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.

Δ ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS DATA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECON

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS*



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TURE NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SER

Education stands out as the major function of local governments in the United States. Per capita expenditures on education are slightly lower outside metropolitan areas, as they are for most functions.

Per capita expenditures often are used as a rough indicator of levels of service provided, although they must be used very cautiously for this purpose. The story they tell is a familiar one, that metropolitan communities p
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RO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

major function of local govern-
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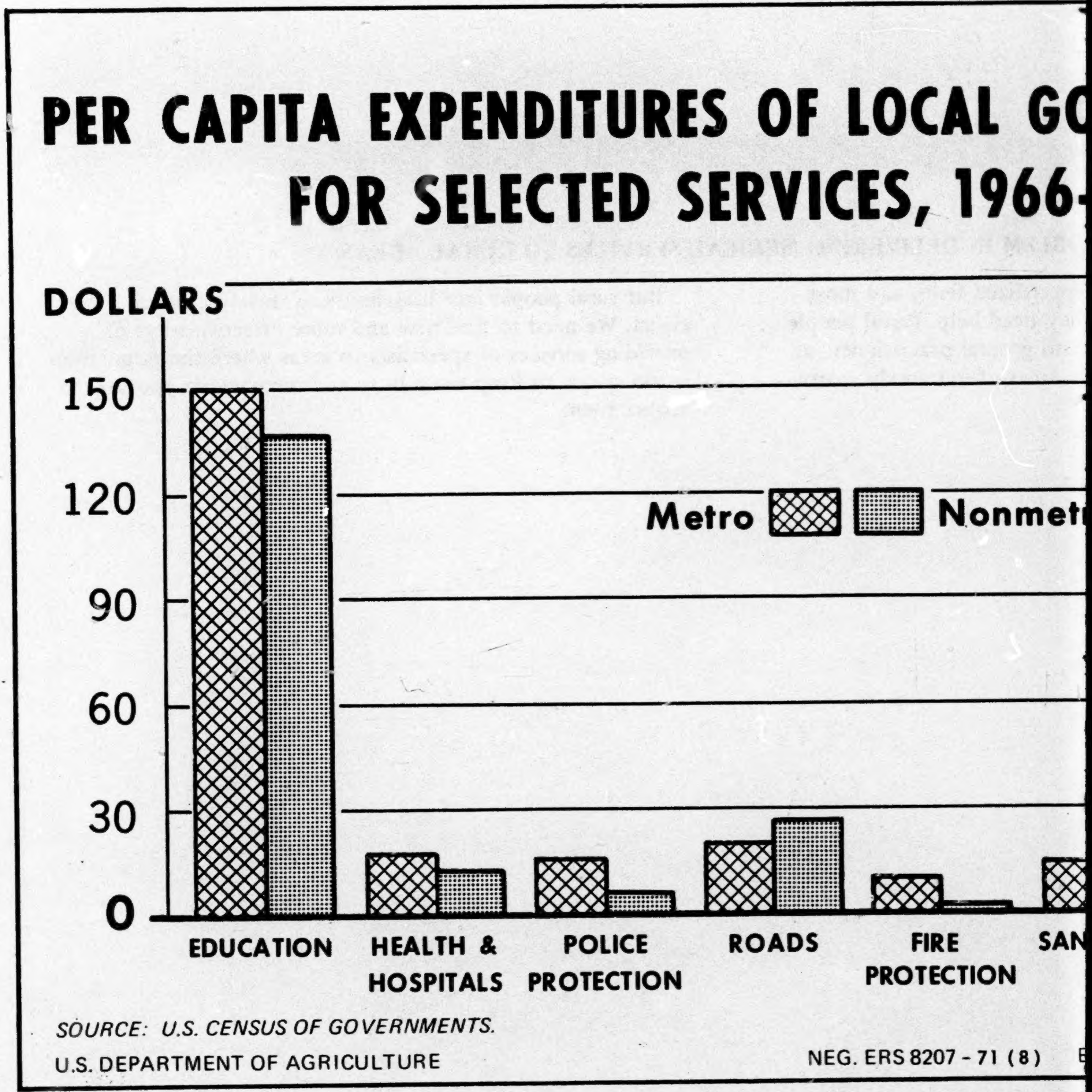
that metropolitan communities provide somewhat higher levels of community services than nonmetropolitan communities can afford. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. In 1957, nonmetropolitan communities spent 86 percent as much per capita as metropolitan communities; in 1967, they spent only 74 percent as much.

(For details, see table 8.)

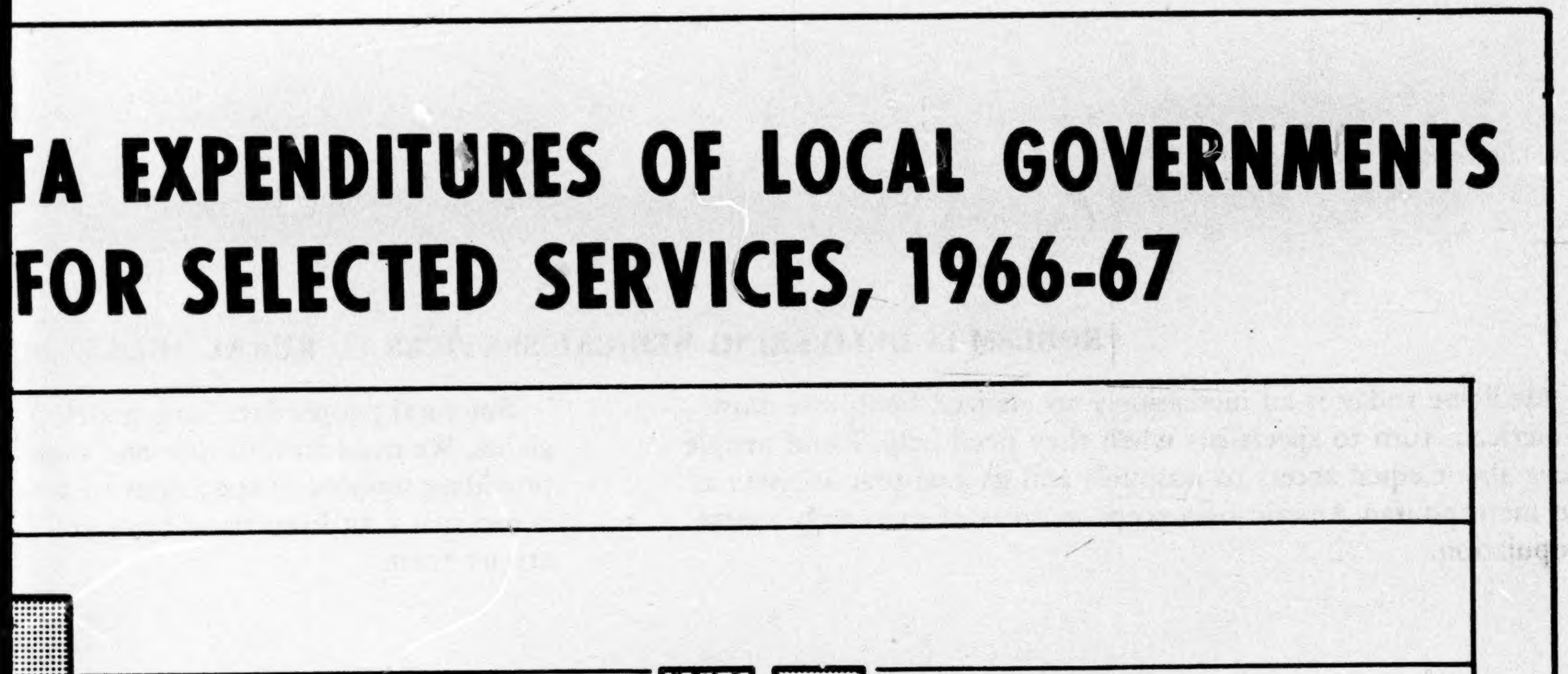


PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GO
FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8)



TA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-67

OF GOVERNMENTS.

AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURA

Medicine today is an increasingly specialized field, and most Americans turn to specialists when they need help. Rural people have about equal access to hospitals and general practitioners as do metropolitan Americans, except in areas of extremely sparse population.

But rural people fac
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PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

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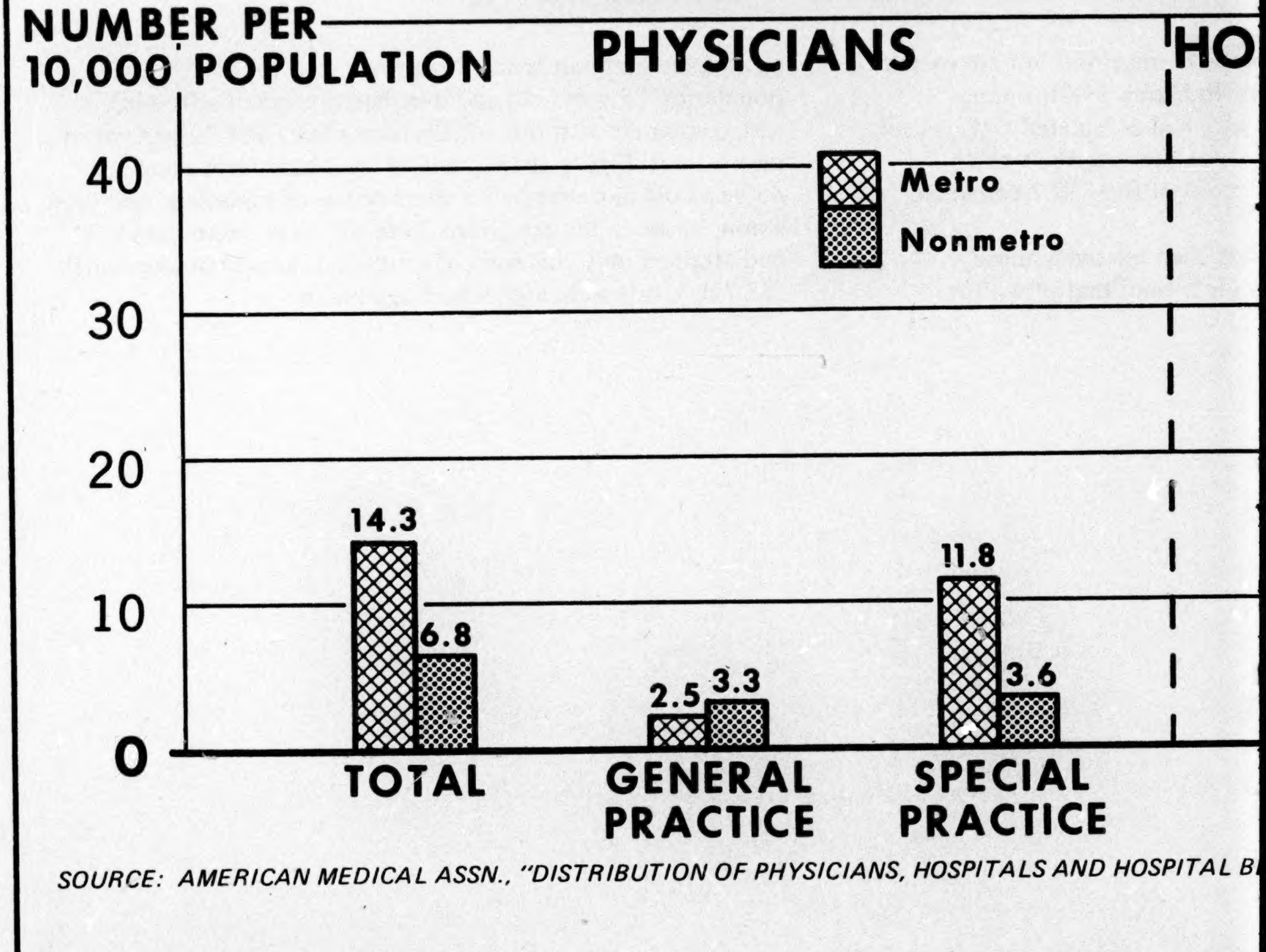
But rural people face long hours of traveling to see a specialist. We need to find new and more effective ways of providing services of specialists to areas where the population is too sparse to keep them busy and incomes are too low to attract them.

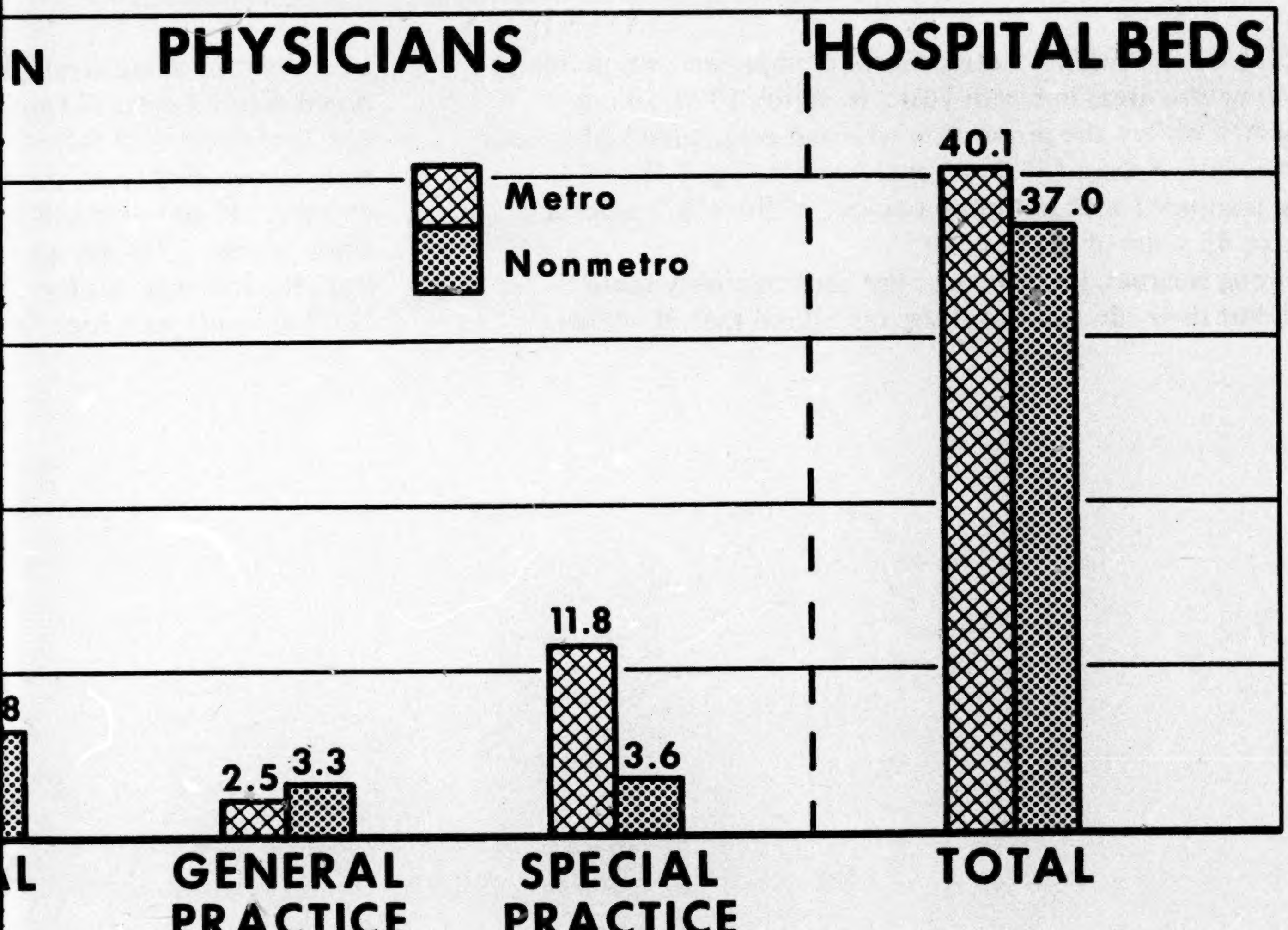
PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN ME
NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



SOURCE: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8209 - 71 (3) E

AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN METRO AND NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



SSN., "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE U.S., 1969," VOL 2.

URE NEG. ERS 8209 - 71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

DESPITE IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOO

Levels of educational attainment have improved in both metro and nonmetro areas in recent years. In March 1970, among nonmetro whites, the proportion who had completed high school was two out of three (65.9 percent) for those aged 25 to 44 years, compared with not quite two out of five (38.7 percent) of those 45 years of age or older.

Among Negroes, improvement has been relatively more rapid, but their education still lags far behind that of whites.

In nonmetropolitan areas, thr
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IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

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In nonmetropolitan areas, three-fourths of the Negro farm population 25 years old and over had 8 years of schooling or less, compared with three-fifths of nonfarm and 36 percent in metro areas. Eighty-six percent of the Negro farm population 45 years old and over had 8 years or less of schooling, and even among those in the age group 25 to 44 years, more than half had attained only this level of education. Less than one-fourth (23.7 percent) were high school graduates.

Educational attainment of persons 25 years and over, by color and residence, March 1970

Age and residence	Percent of population with—			
	8 years of school or less		12 years of school or more	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total	26. 1	43. 0	57. 4	33. 7
Metropolitan areas	22. 1	36. 0	61. 5	38. 8
Nonmetropolitan areas	33. 2	60. 9	50. 0	20. 6
Nonfarm	31. 7	59. 1	51. 2	21. 6
Farm	43. 1	74. 5	42. 0	11. 9
25 to 44 years	11. 8	22. 4	71. 6	47. 9
Metropolitan areas	9. 4	18. 0	74. 7	52. 2
Nonmetropolitan areas	16. 5	36. 3	65. 9	34. 2
Nonfarm	15. 9	34. 3	66. 2	35. 3
Farm	21. 8	54. 1	62. 3	23. 7
45 years and over	36. 8	63. 1	46. 6	19. 9
Metropolitan areas	32. 1	55. 7	51. 2	24. 2
Nonmetropolitan areas	44. 9	78. 9	38. 7	10. 5
Nonfarm	43. 4	77. 9	40. 0	11. 3
Farm	53. 5	86. 4	31. 9	4. 6

Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1971, p. 132.

STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

Forty States have established at least tentative official planning and development districts. These districts are both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan. They are established by executive order of the governor, by the legislature, or by local choice. They provide the functional unit for planning and development, especially in areas where a metropolitan center is not the logical focus.

The degree of progress in th
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such planning and developmen

Although it is likely that the
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STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

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districts are both metropolitan
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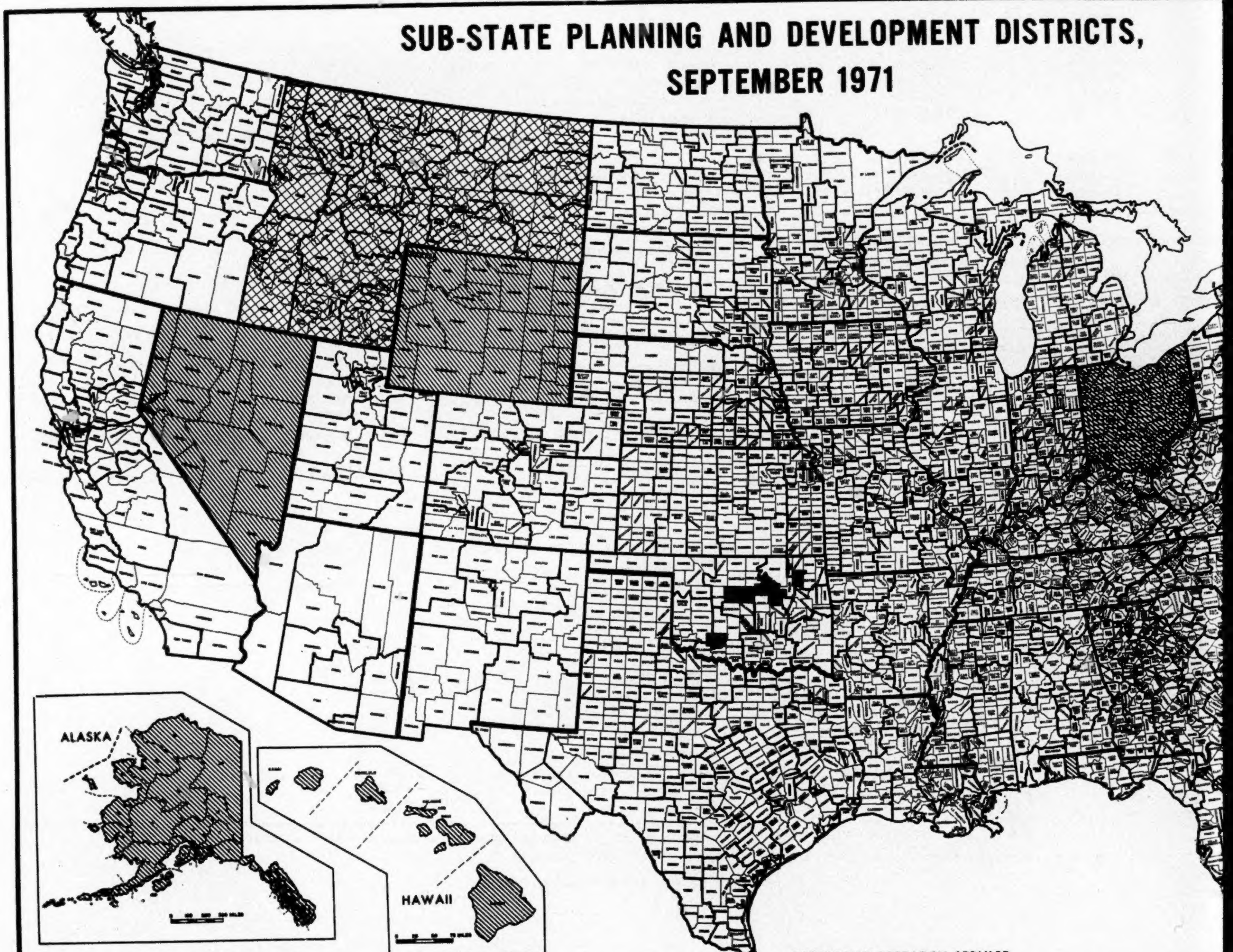
, or by local choice. They
nning and development,
olitan center is not the logical

The degree of progress in the development and use of official sub-State planning districts varies, but at the current rate virtually all States were scheduled to have designated and have in use such planning and development districts by the end of 1971.

Although it is likely that there will be considerable readjustment and change, on the basis of experience, it is likely that planning and development districts will become the basic building blocks for regional approaches in rural development.

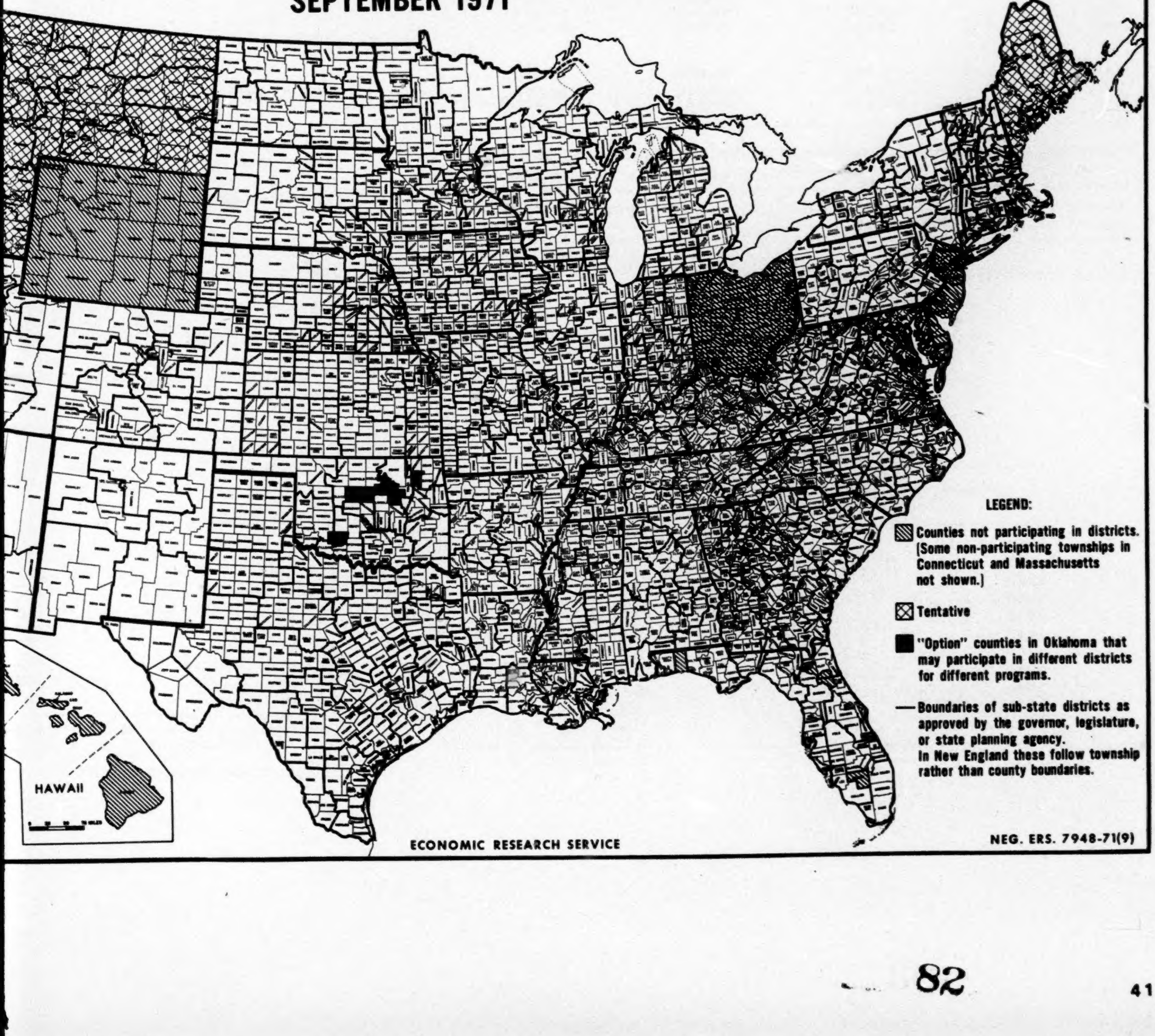


SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER 1971

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER 1971


LEGEND:
▨ Counties not participating in districts. [Some non-participating townships in Connecticut and Massachusetts not shown.]
☒ Tentative
■ "Option" counties in Oklahoma that may participate in different districts for different programs.
— Boundaries of sub-state districts as approved by the governor, legislature, or state planning agency. In New England these follow township rather than county boundaries.
HAWAII

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NEG. ERS. 7948-71(9)

Table 1.—Population of the United States by urban and rural residence, 1900-70

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Thou.*
1900	76,212	30,215	45,997
1910	92,228	42,064	50,164
1920	106,022	54,253	51,768
1930	123,203	69,161	54,042
1940	132,165	74,705	57,459
New definition[1]			
1950	151,326	96,847	54,479
1960	179,323	125,269	54,054
1970[2]	203,166	149,281	53,885

[1] Under the current definition, the urban population is comprised of all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. In previous years, the urban population was comprised of all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In both definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.
[2] Preliminary.

Source: United States Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 2.—Farm population, 1920-70

Year	Farm population (in thousands)	Percent of total U.S. population
1920	31,974	30.1
1925	31,190	27.0
1930	30,529	24.9
1935	32,161	25.3
1940	30,547	23.2
1945	24,420	17.5
1950	23,048	15.3
1955	19,078	11.6
1960	15,635	8.7
1965	12,363	6.4
1970	9,712	4.8

Table 3.—Net

New England	3.0
Maine	-7.3
New Hampshire	11.3
Vermont	3.7
Massachusetts	1.4
Rhode Island	1.1
Connecticut	8.4
Middle Atlantic	(²
New York	-0.6
New Jersey	8.0
Pennsylvania	-3.3
East North Central	-0.4
Ohio	-1.3
Indiana	-0.3
Illinois	-0.4
Michigan	0.3
Wisconsin	0.1
West North Central	-3.9
Minnesota	-0.7
Iowa	-6.7
Missouri	(²)
North Dakota	-14.9
South Dakota	-14.0
Nebraska	-5.2
Kansas	-6.1
South Atlantic	5.2
Delaware	8.5
Maryland	12.4
Dist. of Columbia	-13.1
Virginia	3.9
West Virginia	-14.2
North Carolina	-2.1
South Carolina	-6.2
Georgia	1.
Florida	26.

[1] Net migration expressed as a percentage
[2] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

rban and rural residence, 1900-70

Urban	Rural
Thou.	*Thou.*
30,215	45,997
42,064	50,164
54,253	51,768
69,161	54,042
74,705	57,459
96,847	54,479
25,269	54,054
49,281	53,885

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s or more outside urbanized areas. In
ed of all persons living in incorporated
itions, the population not classified as

50 and 1970.

n, 1920-70

Percent of total U.S. population
30.1
27.0
24.9
25.3
23.2
17.5
15.3
11.6
8.7
6.4
4.8

Table 3.—Net migration, 1960-70[1]

New England	3.0
Maine	-7.3
New Hampshire	11.3
Vermont	3.7
Massachusetts	1.4
Rhode Island	1.1
Connecticut	8.4
Middle Atlantic	([2])
New York	-0.6
New Jersey	8.0
Pennsylvania	-3.3
East North Central	-0.4
Ohio	-1.3
Indiana	-0.3
Illinois	-0.4
Michigan	0.3
Wisconsin	0.1
West North Central	-3.9
Minnesota	-0.7
Iowa	-6.7
Missouri	([2])
North Dakota	-14.9
South Dakota	-14.0
Nebraska	-5.2
Kansas	-6.1
South Atlantic	5.2
Delaware	8.5
Maryland	12.4
Dist. of Columbia	-13.1
Virginia	3.9
West Virginia	-14.2
North Carolina	-2.1
South Carolina	-6.2
Georgia	1.3
Florida	26.8
East South Central	-5.8
Kentucky	-5.0
Tennessee	-1.3
Alabama	-7.1
Mississippi	-12.3
West South Central	-0.3
Arkansas	-4.0
Louisiana	-4.1
Oklahoma	0.6
Texas	1.5
Mountain	4.5
Montana	-8.6
Idaho	-6.3
Wyoming	-11.9
Colorado	12.3
New Mexico	-13.6
Arizona	17.4
Utah	-1.2
Nevada	50.4
Pacific	12.4
Washington	8.7
Oregon	9.0
California	13.4
Alaska	6.3
Hawaii	1.5

[1] Net migration expressed as a percentage of 1960 population.
[2] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—Per capita personal income by metropolitan status, United States, 1929-68

Year	Metropolitan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties
	Dollars	*Dollars*
1929	928	402
1940	762	353
1950	1,745	1,088
1959	2,448	1,603
1962	2,658	1,791
1965	3,080	2,017
1966	3,296	2,281
1967	3,517	2,419
1968	3,811	2,614

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

Table 5.—Earnings by industrial sources where earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968

[Dollars in millions]

Industry sector	Sources of earnings			
	Metro		Nonmetro	
	Dollars	Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
Manufacturing	126, 804	30. 2	34, 380	26. 7
Wholesale and retail trade	71, 696	17. 1	18, 502	14. 4
Government	67, 137	16. 0	26, 162	20. 3
Services	65, 021	15. 5	14, 993	11. 7
Construction	25, 711	6. 1	7, 101	5. 5
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	31, 036	7. 4	6, 827	5. 3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25, 233	6. 0	3, 501	2. 7
Farming, mining, forestry, and fisheries	6, 501	1. 7	16, 488	13. 4
Total	419, 982	100. 0	128, 661	100. 0

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occ

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total
	Dollars
Male	
Prof. and managerial	10,381
Clerical and sales	7,337
Craftsmen and foremen	8,194
Operatives	6,626
Service workers	4,518
Nonfarm laborers	4,269
Total	7,653
Female	
Prof. and managerial	5,716
Clerical and sales	3,838
Craftsmen and foremen	4,376
Operatives	3,540
Service workers	1,477
Pvt. household	520
Other service	2,063
Nonfarm laborers	2,613
Total	3,453

[1] Base less than 75,000.

Source: Social and Economic Characteristi in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Are Current Population Reports, P. 23, No. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

Table 7.—Income per farm operator family b value of sales classes, 197

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income
	Dol.	*Dol.*
All farms	5,374	5,833
$40,000 and over	25,664	5,803
20,000 - 39,999	9,962	3,503
10,000 - 19,999	6,208	3,452
5,000 - 9,999	3,492	4,984
2,500 - 4,999	2,049	5,465
Less than 2,500	1,059	7,954

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-218, E Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

by metropolitan
29-68

Nonmetropolitan counties
Dollars
402
353
1,088
1,603
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2,017
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Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
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17. 1	18, 502	14. 4
16. 0	26, 162	20. 3
15. 5	14, 993	11. 7
6. 1	7, 101	5. 5
7. 4	6, 827	5. 3
6. 0	3, 501	2. 7
1. 7	16, 488	13. 4
100. 0	128, 661	100. 0

Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occupational group

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total	Metro	Nonmetro
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Male			
Prof. and managerial	10,381	10,845	9,100
Clerical and sales	7,337	7,509	6,803
Craftsmen and foremen	8,194	8,727	7,297
Operatives	6,626	7,086	5,827
Service workers	4,518	4,963	4,140
Nonfarm laborers	4,269	4,877	3,645
Total	7,653	8,109	6,716
Female			
Prof. and managerial	5,716	5,989	5,193
Clerical and sales	3,838	4,051	3,369
Craftsmen and foremen	4,376	4,684	3,862
Operatives	3,540	3,617	3,468
Service workers	1,477	1,713	1,213
Pvt. household	520	571	487
Other service	2,063	2,281	1,741
Nonfarm laborers	2,613	([1])	([1])
Total	3,453	3,704	3,003

[1] Base less than 75,000.

Source: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960, Current Population Reports, P. 23, No. 37, June 24, 1971. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

Table 7.—Income per farm operator family by major source and by value of sales classes, 1970

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income	Pct. off-farm is of total	No. of farms
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*
All farms	5,374	5,833	11,207	52	2,924
$40,000 and over	25,664	5,803	31,467	18	223
20,000 - 39,999	9,962	3,503	13,465	26	374
10,000 - 19,999	6,208	3,452	9,660	36	513
5,000 - 9,999	3,492	4,984	8,476	59	370
2,500 - 4,999	2,049	5,465	7,514	73	260
Less than 2,500	1,059	7,954	9,013	88	1,184

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-218, Economic Research Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

Table 8.—Per capita expenditures of local governments for selected services, by metropolitan status, 1966-67

Service	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Education	$150.35	$136.44
Health and hospitals	18.30	13.70
Police protection	16.73	6.56
Roads	21.14	26.77
Fire protection	9.77	3.46
Sanitation	15.83	7.03
Welfare	24.17	11.88

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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